The New-York Times.

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THE PARIS CARNAGE.

Fifty Thousand Dead Bodies in the Houses and Cellars.

One-Fourth of the City Destroyed by the Flames.

Conflagrations Still Raging in Various Quarters.

The Captive Priests Supposed to Have Been Shot.

The Insurgents Surrounded Within Narrow Limits.

All Survivors to be Dealt With as Criminals.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Foreign Powers Asked to Extradite the Fugitive Insurgents as Criminals—The Archbishop and Priests Supposed to have been Shot—Houses and Cellars Filled with Corpses—Progress of the Versailles Troops.

VERSAILLES, May 27.—M. FAVRE, in a dispatch to the representatives of France in foreign countries, says the acts of the insurgents are of a criminal, and not of a political nature. He therefore desires them to request the neighboring nations to extradite those who may enter their territory, and says that the Government of Spain already proposes to do so.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch from Soisy says that the Germans who have been searching for the Archbishop of Paris and the Priests held as hostages by the Communists state that they cannot be found, and it is supposed that they have been shot. It is calculated that there are upwards of 50,000 dead bodies in the houses and cellars of Paris, many of them those of women and children. The women, it is said, have been perfectly furious during the recent fighting in the French capital. Executions of insurgents are constant. The destruction of property is terrible. One-fourth of Paris is estimated to have been destroyed.

BRUSSELS, May 27.—M. VICTOR HUGO has written a letter to the *Indépendance Belge*, which, while it disapproves of the insurrection, protests against the statement that the Belgian Government would extradite all insurgents found upon its territory. The *Indépendance Belge*, in its comments upon the letter, does not agree with the sentiments of M. HUGO.

VERSAILLES, May 27.—M. PICARD today informed the Assembly that Gen. ASSEY occupies the whole left bank of the Seine; that Gens. VINOY and DOUAI, after capturing the Place de la Bastile, occupied the Faubourg St. Antoine as far as the Barriere du Trone; that Gens. CLINCHANT and L'ADMIRAULT have advanced to the foot of the heights of Les Buttes Chaumont, and that they will to-morrow, with 60,000 men, occupy this last refuge of this monstrous insurrection. M. PICARD also stated to the Assembly that no news had reached the Government concerning the fires in Paris, or of the fate of the hostages held by the insurgents.

Montmartre Bombarded—An Attack on Belleville—Immense Number of Prisoners [illegible].

VERSAILLES, May 26—Noon.—Belleville was attacked this morning. Batteries of marine guns posted in Montmartre at the same time fired down upon Belleville. The loss of the Government troops was 1,200. That of the insurgents is immense. Since Sunday 30,000 prisoners have been taken, including numbers of debauched and foul-mouthed women. M. COURBET poisoned himself after he was captured. MM. ROCHEFORT and ASSY are to be tried by civil Court as criminals. The Belgians have arrested several of the Reds, and have telegraphed to the Government here that they will hold them at its disposal. All the National Guards throughout France are to be disarmed. Strange to say, the Luxor Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde is still intact, though the statues have been destroyed. Wherever the troops catch the insurgents the slaughter is frightful. The fate of the Archbishop of Paris is unknown. Today 6,000 insurgents surrendered in a body. M. ASSI is badly frightened at the prospect of his trial. The insurgents still hold Belleville, Pere la Chaise, Menilmontant, and the [illegible]. There are great fears for the fate of the hostages. A tremendous fire is burning in Paris. There has been great slaughter in the houses at la Villette. The Mairie of Bercy is in flames. The sight is awful.

Conflagrations Still Raging—London Firemen on the Way to the City—The Insurgents Surrounded in a Small District—The Fighting in Paris.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch from St. Denis Friday night says there are still terrible conflagrations in Paris, the flames of which rise to a great height and illuminate the country for miles around. All human aid seems valueless, and the only chance of saving much more valuable property from destruction rests in the hope that the night will remain calm. The London Fire Brigade is expected, but has not yet arrived in Paris. The Prussians have fired upon and driven back to Paris a body of insurgents who were flying toward Aubervilliers. A dispatch from Versailles Friday night says Gen. VINOY has captured the Place de Belleville, which was defended by 18,000 Federals. The fighting was severe and the casualties heavy. The Versaillists have carried the Pont-de la Gare, which crosses the Seine at Bercy. A portion of Les Buttes Chaumont has also been carried by the Versailles troops, who are now advancing into Belleville, whence petroleum bombs are still thrown all over Paris. Gen. [illegible] has informed the Assembly that the insurgents still hold Charonne, district of Les Buttes Chaumont, La Chapelle, La Villette, Menilmontant and Belleville. The Government informed the Assembly that the insurrection would end on Saturday. It is known that some of the hostages held by the insurgents have been shot. The troops continue to arrest numbers of women carrying bottles of petroleum. The insurgents will probably be surrounded to-night in Belleville and Menilmontant, and the remainder of the city occupied by the Versaillists. The Theatres Lyrique, Chatelet and Porte St. Martin have been burned. A cannon and twenty-two red flags have been captured at Belleville. A Court-martial for the trial of insurgents will begin its sittings on Monday. There is a rumor that DELESCLUZE and PYAT have been shot. The insurgents imprisoned in the docks have attempted a rising, and several were shot before order was restored. A dispatch from St. Denis, Friday night, says foreign firemen have entered Paris. The conflagrations are decreasing. The work-shops of the Versailles Railway have been burned. The insurgents have been dislodged from Charonne, and are surrounded in Belleville and Menilmontant. A dispatch from Pantin at noon today says the fighting east and north of there is less violent. A Versailles battery in the Rue de Flandre, at La Villette, bombards the insurgent works in Les Buttes Chaumont. The insurgents fire recklessly upon the city. The Prussians arrest and imprison all escaping insurgents.

The Insurrection Expiring—The London Fire Brigade in Paris.

AUBERVILLIERS, May 27—Evening.—The tri-color now floats over La Villette. The insurrection is expiring. The London fire brigade has entered Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 27—Evening.—A circular from M. THIERS details the operations of the troops, and praises them for the courage they have displayed. They will attack the last refuge of the insurgents, the Heights of Belleville, on Sunday morning.

M. THIERS accuses the insurgents of having collected a large quantity of poisonous liquids for use against the Government troops. Gen. LEROY, one of the commanders of the Versailles troops, was killed in action today.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington—General Discussion—Address by Senator Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the Young Men's Christian Association International Convention, the President today laid before the Convention a request from a widowed mother in behalf of a son who is dissipated, asking their prayers that God in His mercy would be pleased to reclaim him and help her in all her trials and difficulties. Prayer was accordingly offered by Rev. Dr. PITTELADO. The Convention proceeded to the discussion of the topic—"Obstacles in the way of organizing and maintaining the Young Men's Christian Association." Those who participated in it were Messrs. Orca, Dissent, Holden Ellis, Buttermore, Wincher, Ruder, Stone, and Senator Wilson. The last named gentleman was greeted with applause. He stated that the Natick organization was doing a good work, because they kept hard at work all the time, and looked to Jesus as the leader. They never allowed themselves to run in debt. He considered this one of the greatest obstacles in the way of successful Christian effort. The association had plenty of work to do. The emancipated slaves and the great barbarous element of large cities needed their prayers. He rejoiced that resolutions, favoring temperance, were introduced. [Applause.] Drunkenness was the greatest obstacle in the way of christian effort. He urged all to work against that curse, as he considered it the foundation of all crime. The convention then proceeded to the discussion of the topic of christian associations works, during which Mr. CHAFFEE of Saratoga Springs, New-York, stated that his association had done the good work of closing the gambling house of the noted JOHN MORRISEY, and had other similar houses and houses of prostitution indicted. They proposed to continue fighting vice and sin, until they eradicated all causes leading thereto from their midst.

The afternoon session was opened by singing the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," and prayer by Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, of Rhode Island. After singing "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," the Convention proceeded to discuss, "How shall business meetings be conducted?" Mr. FOOTE, of Missouri, stated the Association he represented worked and were entirely governed by an Executive Committee, who were the Board of Directors. They found the result of their deliberations were accepted by the Association as a basis of business Government. A number of interrogatories in relation to the details were asked, which were satisfactorily replied to. The next question, "How do you get your committees to work?" was answered by Mr. MCBURN as follows: "By giving them a good deal to do, and explaining to them how to do it." "How do you manage your State crusades?" was answered by Mr. BURNELL, who gave a sketch of operations in Ohio and Pennsylvania. "Is it proper for delegates to leave for their homes on Sabbath evening?" was answered by Judge MCLEAN with an emphatic "No!" "What do you do with people who persistently indulge in long prayers?" was answered as follows: "Never give them a chance to pray." (A voice.) "Except in private." "How does the Cincinnati Association present its work?" was answered by H. THANE MILLER, who gave their plan of action in that city. "How is the Employment Committee of the Philadelphia Association managed?" was answered by Mr. WANNAMAKER, that the members went among the business men and individually sought employment for applicants, with much success. "How shall out-door meetings be conducted so as to meet the best results?" was answered by Mr. BURNELL, that the same feeling that prompted an auctioneer to sell his goods should pervade the Christian speaker, so that, like him, he should use his powerful lungs to the best advantage to impress his hearers. "What affect does the introduction of games have upon the smaller associations?" was also answered by Mr. BURNELL, that he never liked the introduction of games, and deprecated them in connection with the associations. "How shall we enlist the heartfelt sympathies of our pastors?" was answered by Dr. PARSONS, who stated that there was not an association but had some members who had influence with them and they delegated to them that duty. "How do you manage your railroad Sabbath-schools, in Dayton?" Mr. VAN HORN explained that they were held in street railway cars, grouped. "How shall $5,000 for a building in a small town be raised?" Mr. BURNELL answered, "By taking hold of it in earnest." "Would a campaign in Michigan, similar to those in Ohio and Pennsylvania, be desirable?" Mr. BURNELL thought it would. Mr. SANKEY then sang, "What are you going to do?" which was loudly applauded. "What is the best plan to make active members out of nominal members of the Association?" Mr. WANNAMAKER answered that he would make them give something and set them to work.

Mr. BURNELL said that enlisting the sympathy of active Christians and asking them to contribute would be well.

The Committee reported recommending life membership certificates, which was adopted. The place of holding the next annual Convention was then taken up. An invitation from the Lowell Young Men's Christian Association was accepted, and that city designated as the place. The Convention then adjourned.

The Grand Duke VLADIMIR, second son of the Czar ALEXANDER, of Russia, has arrived in London.

A telegram received by the Secretary of State says that Minister WASHBURNE wishes notice to be given that all Americans and American property in Paris was safe at 7 o'clock on Friday evening.

A special dispatch to the London *Daily News* says a Carlist movement is imminent in Spain. Don CARLOS is at Bayonne, and there are great agitations in Andalusia and Catalonia.

The Spanish Ministers have decided to stop all French refugees at the frontier, and to deliver them over to the Versailles authorities.

An agreement was signed, yesterday, by Vice-President CHURCHILL, of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, to extend that road into Burlington, Iowa, within five months.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Close of the Extra Session of the Senate—The Imprisoned Correspondents Set Free—The Treaty and the Alabama Claims—Uncomfortable Quarters in a Government Building—Treasury Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—About 5¼ o'clock to-night the Senate got just a quorum together and voted to adjourn *sine die*. The resolution to discharge the imprisoned correspondents was first carried by a vote of 28 to 13, one Senator being compelled to break an agreement which he had made to pair off with another, in order to make the quorum. The discussion on the subject began as soon as the journal was read, and lasted over four hours. It was evident during the debate, as it had been for several days, that the resolution would prevail. Immediately on adjournment WHITE and RAMSDELL were let out of their confinement, and received the congratulations of numerous friends. The Committee has the power to continue the investigation, but after the sentiment that prevails has been so decidedly turned against any attempt to go further, it is hard to see what can be accomplished. It would appear that all is known about the premature publication of the treaty that will be known. The existence of the law of 1857 puts it beyond the power of the Senate to stay proceedings in the Courts, and this is unfortunate, since there never was any disposition to punish the witnesses, but only to make them answer. As the Senate has given up the attempt to compel an answer, the enforcement of the law goes beyond what was ever contemplated in the present case. If the matter is kept in the Courts without decision till Congress meets in December, an attempt to repeal the law will certainly be made. In that case the personal feelings that now exist will have died away and the important questions involved, though not new, will have a chance for a final discussion and decision based upon their true merits. The result of the whole affair up to this time shows the wisdom of those Senators who advised the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the text of the treaty on the day when the Senate first came together.

THE TREATY AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The subject before the Executive Session of the Senate, yesterday, is understood to have been a resolution to declare the sense of the Senate to be that the interpretation of the rules for neutrals in the treaty should be so construed by the arbitrators as to allow the payment of the *Alabama* claims. It was started by some of those who had opposed the treaty, on the ground that England would not be compelled under these rules to pay anything. It seemed evident from the discussion of yesterday that an interminable debate was to begin if the resolution was pressed, and it was dropped today by general consent. A communication was received from the Secretary of State, it is said, claiming that the payment of the *Alabama* claims was certain under the terms of the treaty, without any supplemental action by Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SMOKING OUT THE CLERKS.

The officers belonging to the cash and redemption divisions of the Treasury were put to no little discomfort upon arriving at their offices this morning at finding the different rooms of those bureaus completely filled with smoke, the floor discolored from its effect, and the carpets, furniture, &c., completely disfigured thereby. It seems that the blast furnace of the department, used for burning mutilated currency, which, when in operation, generate a kind of gas, the smell of which has frequently been the source of complaint, not only by the officials of the Department, but by persons residing in the neighborhood, was particularly active last night, and the result was that this morning the rooms above mentioned were saturated with a greasy kind of smoke, the smell of which was intensely disagreeable, so much as to require a removal of carpets, and for a time prevented some of the clerks from attending to their duties. The smoke from this machine has often permeated the building to the intense disgust of officials and visitors. The beautiful marble tiling of the cash-room has been very much disfigured, the floor having been turned one uniform brownish color.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANNAPOLIS.

The President and Mrs. GRANT, with Miss NELLIE GRANT, Secretary ROBESON, Ex-Senator CATTELL, Marshal SHARPE, and several prominent officials, left here this morning for Annapolis, to attend the annual examination at the Naval Academy, and returned this evening.

MR. COLFAX'S CONDITION.

Dr. BLISS reports to-night that Vice-President COLFAX was somewhat cheerful today; that he sat up for two hours, is growing stronger, and that Thursday next he will be able to leave Washington for his home in Indiana. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT has arranged to transport him thither over the Pennsylvania Central and other railroads in a private car, and the invitation has been accepted by the Vice-President.

DECORATION DAY.

Gen. PLEASONTON has given instructions that Assessors and Collectors who desire to participate in decorating the graves of soldiers, have permission to close their offices on the 30th inst., during the exercises.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Treasurer of the United States made a telegraphic transfer today of $100,000 in gold from San Francisco to New-York. One hundred dollars in greenbacks to the credit of the Treasury was received today from an anonymous contributor, in an envelope without post-mark.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury Department for the week ending today	$568,000
Shipments of legal tenders	2,016,600
Shipments of fractional currency	502,273
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation at this date	357,807,250
And for deposits of public moneys	15,716,500
National bank notes in circulation at this date	316,316,893
Internal revenue receipts today	378,881
Total for the fiscal year	$[illegible]

CAPTURE OF THIEVING INDIANS.

A dispatch, received today at the War Department from Gen. AUGAR, dated Omaha, May 26, states that a party of Indians, claimed to be of SPOTTED TAIL'S band, were captured yesterday, 25th, near North Malta Station, with sixty head of ponies and mules, which they say they stole from the Kiowas, on the Arkansas. They stated they were authorized by the agent to steal this stock. The matter awaits the decision of the Interior Department as to what disposition will be made of the stolen stock.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

THE REFRACTORY WITNESSES.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the resolution of Mr. WILSON, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to discharge from custody Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL at the termination of the present session.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, had offered an amendment: Provided this resolution shall not be construed to interfere with any legal proceedings which may be instituted against said WHITE and RAMSDELL, upon the certificate of the Vice-President under the third section of the act of Jan. 24, 1857.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said that in 1857, Mr. J. W. SIMONTON was called before a select committee of the House, to answer certain questions propounded to him in relation to charges against members of the House, which he had made in the NEW-YORK TIMES, but which he declined to answer, on the ground that to do so would violate his professional honor. The only reason given for the passage of the law was, that the House could not hold the witness in custody after its adjournment. The power of the House and Senate being inadequate to punish, they made the refusal to answer a criminal offense. Would it not be better to turn WHITE and RAMSDELL over to the law than to exercise the doubtful power of detaining them by the Senate? Mr. SHERMAN said the *National Republican*, of this morning, contained an article giving a rumor that the Executive Session yesterday was devoted to the consideration of a question affecting a member of the Senate, with reference to the publication of the treaty, and the *Patriot* also contained an article to the effect that the business in the Executive Session concerned a certain Western Senator in that connection. Now, it was known that the testimony which had been reported to the Senate exculpated every Senator from imputations. This only showed how facts might be perverted, and incorrect statements published.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the Senator from Ohio leveled his argument at the powers and prerogatives of the Senate, and asked the Senate to agree with him that in a breach of privilege, no matter how great, they must sit down submissive, with the idea that any witness may defy the Senate, and that the power of the Senate closed the moment an adjournment of the session took place. In order to maintain his position, the Senator must go further, and prove that the Senate had not power to raise a committee and clothe it with all the power in vacation that it may exercise during the session of the Senate. He controverted the positions of Mr. SHERMAN at some length.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, in reply to Mr. CONKLING, said that the Senator had endeavored to establish for the Senate a prerogative which by history and precedent did not belong to it. He then proceeded to argue that at the close of the session of the Senate, any imprisonment founded on its order must cease. Of this he had no doubt.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, expressed his gratification in hearing Mr. SHERMAN raise his voice against the arbitrary power of Congress, and at Mr. SUMNER's coming back and standing on the narrow path of the Federal Constitution, and his hope was that he would continue there to stand. As to the witnesses now in custody, it would not do to say the Senate has delegated to the Committee the power to determine the sufficiency of their answers, and that they have the key of their prison in their own pockets, because the sufficiency of the answers was the question in dispute. The Senate was the judge of the sufficiency of the answers, and, therefore, the witnesses should be discharged when the Senate ended its session. The power to imprison and the power to discharge must reside in the same body, and exist at the same time, and could not be delegated to a committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, at 3 o'clock, suggested that the Senate come to an agreement to take the vote on the pending resolution at 4 o'clock today.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, was not willing to agree to the proposition, as he desired to express his views on the subject, and did not wish to be limited as to time.

Mr. WILSON said it was evident that no arrangement could be made to take the vote this afternoon. He would, therefore, propose to adjourn until Tuesday, and in the meantime send the Sergeant-at-Arms after absentees until they should get a full Senate. More than thirty Senators have already gone home, and others may follow, thus leaving the Senate without a quorum, and the Senate could not adjourn in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, was entirely willing the Senate should come to a vote at any moment this afternoon after he should have submitted a few remarks. An attempt, he said, had been made to convey the impression to the public mind that the Senate were punishing newspapers for publishing intelligence, or correspondents for communicating it. This was not so. Behind the newspapers and correspondents lurked some miscreant who sold official confidence for money. The effect—he would not say the motive—of endeavoring to dismiss the subject was to cover up the man who committed the dishonorable act. The Senate and people have a right to know the man's name, what position he holds, and what opportunities he has to betray important trusts. Therefore, he wanted the investigation continued. It would harm nobody but the individual himself. There could be no perfect exoneration of the Senate until the offender's name shall be known. The question was taken on Mr. NYE's amendment, which was rejected—yeas 16, nays 28.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Caldwell, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hitchcock, Logan, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Sawyer, Scott, Wright—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Howe, Morton, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Wilson, Windom—20.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that in his opinion nothing would entirely exonerate the Senate except to know the truth relative to the furnishing of the copy of the treaty for publication.

The Senate then agreed to Mr. WILSON's resolution to discharge WHITE and RAMSDELL from custody, at the conclusion of the session—yeas 28, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Corbett, Cragin, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Logan, Morton, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, [illegible], Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Wilson, Windom—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Caldwell, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Hitchcock, Howe, Nye, Osborn, Sawyer, Scott, Wright—13.

WINDING UP OF THE SESSION.

On the motion of Mr. MORRILL the Senate at 5 o'clock went into Executive Session.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution which was unanimously agreed to, [illegible], that the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. H. B. ANTHONY for the courtesy and ability with which he has performed his duties as President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

Mr. CONKLING at 5:28 offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn *sine die* at 5½ o'clock today.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senate had more than two minutes work to do. It was right that the country should know some things it does not know in an official way, and Senators ought to be free from the obligations which would otherwise rest upon them.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised a point of order. The Senate ought not to make allusion to what occurred in Executive Session.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, called for the reading of the words to which Mr. EDMUNDS had objected.

They were read, when the Chair decided they were not out of order.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said it was true that some things were not known to the country. The Senator was more competent than any one else to tell the country. Let the Senator now allow a vote to be taken, and he can tell his constituents and the country some things.

Mr. THURMAN replied that if the Senate would not remove the injunction of secrecy how could he tell the country. His mouth was gagged while the entire newspaper Press could talk as much as they pleased.

[Mr. THURMAN's object was to remove the injunction of secrecy on the proceedings attending the ratification of the Treaty of Washington.]

The time fixed by Mr. CONKLING's resolution having expired, he moved that the presiding officer do now declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*. This was carried and, at 5:30 o'clock, the Senate adjourned accordingly.

THE EXTRAORDINARY REPAIR BILL.

The Document Signed by the Governor—What It Is and Where the Money Will Go.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, May 27, 1871.

His Excellency having been safely delivered of the Supply bill, and being in a state of wholesome doubt regarding the Code amendments, has just thrown a sop to his friends by the signature of the Extraordinary Repair bill. This bill is one of those curious measures that come like an omnibus, to carry off the numerous claims that gather in the rumbling of so stupendous a scheme as the government of a great State, and which are not of a kind to stand the scrutiny of even a separate legislative enactment. In this bill there are claims for extra appropriations for bridges that have outrun the estimates of contractors, and which, in ordinary cases, the contractor would lose, but as the State is generous to its children, especially when those children are in the "Ring," it is called upon to make good all losses; claims for damages by canal breaks, that having failed to stand the test of the Canal Board, are put in this bill as a shorter road to the Treasury; and finally, the amounts necessary to enlarge the canals of the State. This last is the great item.

It may not be uninteresting to explain the reason of this bill and its origin. In 1853, by a law of the State, the Erie Canal was declared completed, and no further appropriations were to be made from the Treasury to its use. This was understood to end the work, so far as the people were concerned, and whatever was needed to keep the water-way of the State in repair should be obtained from the revenues of the canals. And this revenue was ample to accomplish all that was necessary in the premises. But a few years had passed away, however, when it was found that the people along the lines of the canal were not satisfied with the bridges that connected the banks, and so when a contract was made to build a bridge, or erect safety walls, they persuaded the contractor to enlarge and beautify the work and they would see that he lost nothing. In many cases this was done. To pay this extra amount the Auditor had no power. The revenues of the canal were by law held subject only to expenditures that were absolutely necessary to keep it in working order, and, therefore, a bridge that cost $5,000, being perfectly safe and answering every purpose, was all that the officer having the duty of properly caring for that fund in charge could do in the way of improvement. When, therefore, a bridge that had been let for that sum was by the ambition of the residents in its locality pushed along up to an amount four times as great, the Auditor very properly refused to pay this extra demand, and therefore some way had to be found to save the contractor. From this necessity arose the Extraordinary Repair bill, which is really a charge upon the people for the luxuries demanded by civilization. There was good reason for the non-existence of the bill in the early stages of canal government. In those days, wherever the water-way, in its comprehensive intersection of the State, cut through a highway or post-road, or divided a farm, a plain wooden bridge was ample for the demands of use or of ornament, but at these points houses began to be erected and flourishing villages and cities built up. The unornamental structure that had graced the backwoods interfered with the proprieties of the people, and they asked for better things. To an outsider it would seem that since these connecting links had been the real cause of the growth of the towns along the line of the canal, the people could show their gratitude in no better way than by relieving the State from the tax of keeping the bridges in repair, and having in their centre the structure so necessary to their own growth and welfare, should refrain from asking the people of distant portions of the State to pay taxes to support their local improvements. This was the intention of the law that declared the canal finished, but the necessities of legislation have changed that intention, and this bill, of which our fathers did not dream, has come to be the omnibus bill of later canal peculation and corruption.

Of the bill just signed by Mr. HOFFMAN, it is probably no worse than its predecessors, but since the Governor gave some hope by delay that he would not sign it, it is proper to inquire somewhat into the provision about which he demurred.

When the law of 1870 was passed, abolishing the then existing contract system, it was provided that the contractors should be repaid for the tools that were on their several divisions, and also that the Canal Board should provide how they were to be paid for the permanent improvements erected by them, *i. e.*, where a contract had several years to run, and the contractor had erected stone walls, or rather works that would last through the whole term, it was not judged right that he should surrender his contract, and be paid only for one year's use of the work, where, under its provisions, it would be a continuous source of income for the whole term of the contract. This was right enough, but it was also proper that the State should hedge itself by guards, that the value of such permanent works should not be overestimated. When the Canal Board met, the consideration of the matter was entered into, and it was decided that the Assistant Engineer in charge of the section upon which the repair contract was should certify as to the value of the improvements, and upon that the contractor should receive his pay. This rule being adopted, who should rush to the front, and before a second thought could be taken, force his claim through and receive his demand? Why, of course, Mr. LORD, of Monroe. The long experience and accomplished canal knowledge of this gentleman led him to take no chances, but to go for his profit and not to hesitate about its quantity.

The Canal Board now considered their action, and after a short time reconsidered it. Whether this was because the claim already paid was of excessive amount or not does not appear, but the fact is that the Board reconsidered their action and made the certificate of the State Engineer a necessary preliminary of the settlement of the claim. This action was not suited to the wishes of the contractors, and therefore in the present bill was incorporated a section that, as in the case of the surreptitious additions to the Supply bill and the Code amendments, is of mysterious origin and growth.

The history of the bill is this: The Canal Commissioner of the division under consideration goes before the Senate Canal Committee and presents his budget of necessary appropriations to carry out the desires of the applicants upon his bailiwick, and then the Committee consider the items and incorporate them in the bill. In this case the budget of Mr. WRIGHT was about $135,000. The Senate Committee adopted it as presented. It went down to the House, and there was loaded with an increase of nearly $200,000. To this the Senate would not consent, and upon the conference the entire addition was understood to have been stricken out. When the bill was presented to the Governor, however, the following item was found in it:

"To pay the late Repair Contractor for Superintendent's Section No. 1, Chenango Canal, for permanent improvements, $25,835, and the Canal Commissioner shall issue his draft for the same, on his approval of the certificate of the Assistant Engineer in charge of said section at the time of the surrender of the contract."

It will be seen that this sets aside the authority of the Canal Board, a tribunal to whose control is given the entire charge of the canal, and puts in force the rejected theory, which one example was sufficient to show dangerous to the State. This claim is understood to be in favor of Mr. JAMES BELDEN, long known as an active canal man and one peculiarly able to look out for his own interests even when the State is protected by the entire body of State officials. If Mr. BELDEN was a poor man and unable to pursue his remedy, sympathy might lead us to excuse this action of the Legislature, but it is doubtful if even he, interested as he is, would accept this gratuity if it was hedged by a doubt of his ability to get even anyway, bill or no bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN has held this bill nearly a month, hesitating and doubting, but the pressure became too great, and the $750,000 called for by this measure is now a tax upon the people of the State.

It is a singular commentary upon this Legislature, if that wonderful body needed any such thing to develop its beauties, that they should place a claim of this importance in the very hands from which, after long consideration, the Canal Board thought proper to remove it, and that the Executive should, by his action, show a doubt of the integrity of the State Engineer, into whose hands the Canal Board had placed it, by signing this bill. It certainly indicates, if nothing more, a healthy feeling of doubt among the several authorities of the present Democratic State Government.

TURF.

Last Day of the Lexington, Ky., Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 27.—Today was the last day of the Lexington races. The contests were very exciting. The weather was generally fine and warm, though a heavy shower just before the second race made the track somewhat slippery, which caused *Bigaroon* to slip and fall in the second heat of the second race, throwing his rider. The first race was a selling race for the club purse of $300, mile heats, for all ages, horses to sell for $1,500 to carry the proper weights; horses to sell for $1,000 allowed five pounds; horses to sell for $750 allowed seven pounds, and horses to sell for $500 allowed ten pounds. There were four entries.

SUMMARY.

Cadwallader's b. h. Allie Hunt, $1,000	1	2	1
John Jackson's br. c. Gaberlunzie, $1,500	2	1	2
J. A. Grimstead's b. m. Attala, $500	3	3	4
J. W. Carter's b. h. Steve Atchison, $500	4	4	3

Time—1:46, 1:43¾, 1:48.

The second race was for the Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, mile heats, the pool-seller to give $100; three entries.

James W. Ford's br. c. Black Walnut	1	1
Cadwallader's Allagog	3	2
James Shy's Bigaroon	2	dis.*

*Slipped and fell.

Time—1:47, 1:50¾.

Thus ends a week of the best racing, so far as time is concerned, over the Kentucky Association Course.

A COAL HORROR.

Burning of a Mine-Shaft at Pittston, Penn.

Twenty-Seven Men and Boys Imperiled by the Fire.

Some of the Imprisoned Miners Rescued Alive.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER REPEATED.

Awful and Thrilling Scenes in the Vicinity of the Shaft.

Extraordinary Efforts Made to Extinguish the Flames.

No Water Within Half a Mile of the Spot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 27.—The community was shocked this afternoon, about 2 o'clock, by the announcement that a casualty similar to that of Avondale had occurred at the West Pittston shaft. The breaker at that place caught fire and before the flames could be checked the entire structure was laid in ruins, and at this writing the chances are ten to one that two-score men in the hill beneath cannot be saved. It is a complete repetition of the Avondale disaster, with the difference that there will only be about half as many human beings smothered to death, the number of victims in the West Pittston mine being somewhere between thirty and forty, and now the first question that suggests itself to the public is why was there no second opening to this shaft.

The Mine Ventilation law has been in force for many months, and yet here we find exactly the same state of affairs as at Avondale. The West Pittston works have been operated by BLAKE & Co., and are owned by the West Pittston Coal Company. This morning some sixty men went into the shaft, and the probability is that within the next twenty-four hours more than half of them will be taken out corpses. The scenes of Avondale are yet fresh in the minds of our people, and the fearful tragedy now enacted at West Pittston is only a repetition of those which so horrified the whole civilized world.

Scenes at the Mine—Terrible Excitement and Confusion—Efforts to Extinguish the Fire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST PITTSTON, Penn., May 27—4:40 P.M.—The breaker at the West Pittston shaft is burned to the ground. It took fire at 2 o'clock, supposed to be from heated fans. Between twenty-four and thirty men are in the mine. There is no hope of saving them. The train left Scranton at 3:30 P. M., and arrived at Pittston station at 4:10, with the Nayang steamer and hose. The truck with the steamer was detached from the train, and a locomotive, which was in waiting, pushed the car to the scene of the disaster. There was no water nearer than the river, which is at least three-fourths of a mile distant, excepting that which ran through the gutter used to let the water off after being pumped from the mine. The water-tanks of the locomotives were filled at the river and run up to the steamer, which stands near the track. In this manner the steamer is being supplied with water. The breaker was situated about a mile and a half from West Pittston, and about fifty rods from the main track of the railroad. The fire, when first discovered, was at the top of the shaft, and spread throughout the building with the greatest rapidity.

Upon arriving at the scene of the disaster, I found the entire works one mass of ruins, nothing standing but the brick smoke-stack. Nearly 3,000 people were congregated about the place, and the scene of woe and lamentation among those who had friends in the mine was heart-rending in the extreme. Teams are engaged in hauling water from the river, and men are engaged in clearing away the *débris* so that the firemen can get to work as soon as possible. Measures will be adopted to rescue the men below, of which there is but little hope, as there is no second opening. Ropes are being stretched about the mine to keep the crowd back, and a system of Police similar to that adopted at Avondale is being established, and in a few hours the confused and excited mass of human beings will be quieted and a systematic order of work put into operation. Men will be sent below to look after the unfortunates, and, as at Avondale, bring up the lifeless forms of the victims of this horrible accident. The agony of those having loved ones in the mines is beyond description. Their screams and moans fill the air, while they wring their hands and tear their hair in grief. Tears course down the cheeks of strong-minded men and women, who, pale with fear and excitement, stand about in gangs, anxiously watching what is done by the thousand busy hands at work about the awful scene.

Midnight.—Men have got down the shaft 100 feet. There are 130 feet yet to go to reach the men. It is not yet known whether the miners are dead or alive.

Twenty Minutes Past Twelve A. M.—Two men have been brought out of the shaft alive. They report that all the others are alive, but suffering severely from foul air. Many of them are frightened nearly to death. The two taken out are very weak, and much exhausted. The fire has been extinguished, except the burning coal piled up about the yard.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Origin of the Fire—Heartrending Scenes—Progress of the Work of Rescue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 27.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the West Pittston shaft, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and operated by BLACK & Co., of New-York, was discovered to be on fire, and intense consternation was created among the citizens of the valley, for the shaft stands out prominently in a field, and as soon as the flames and smoke began to rise above the ill-fated structure, everybody knew its location at once, and as there was no means of ingress or egress, save the shaft over which the cracker stood, it seemed a perfect repetition of the horrors of Avondale. Thousands of citizens assembled before the breaker was burned to the ground. Miners' and laborers' wives and children, with their friends, were also at the scene, which made strong men tremble, bewailing their loss, and filling the air with cries and lamentations. The fire was communicated to the breaker from the friction of the journals of the cracker, or sheaves, in the uppermost top of the structure, and in one hour and fifteen minutes the building was consumed. The work of removing the standing timbers and rubbish was immediately commenced, and at 5 o'clock it had so far proceeded as to allow the erection of a platform and windlass over the pit, and the construction of a temporary carriage for the use of miners who were to descend. A small dog was first let down the shaft, and allowed to remain two minutes, when it was drawn up alive. In a few minutes it was again returned to the bottom of the shaft, and allowed to remain five minutes, and hauled up again alive. Mr. WM. LOW, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, then by means of a rope attached to his leg, went down some seventy-five feet and returned reporting obstructions in the passage.

At 8 o'clock Mr. DAVID HARRIS and WM. WARREN stepped upon the carriage with axes and a pail of water and commenced a descent, tearing away the obstructions of half-burned timbers as they proceeded.

No one believes that a life has escaped almost instant death from suffocation. The following carefully-prepared list embraces the names of those that are reported to be in the mine: Chas. McKinness, Thomas Prosser, Michael Coxe, Geo. Edwards, Thomas Edwards, Pat Carden, Martin Cooney, John Lloyd, David Edwards, Wm. James, John Price, Wm. R. Davis, Wm. Powell, James Jones, Geo. Call, Evan R. Davis, Thomas Ream, Jno. Burroughs, Hiram Curtis, Martin Crehan, Thos. Savage, Tom Welsh, Daniel Conner, Anthony Ford, Robert Roberts, Aaron Roberts, Thos. Roberts, Wm. Morgan, Andrew Morgan, Owen Macking, Pat. Farley, Aaron Smallcombe, William Smallcombe, Robert Smallcombe and Thomas Smallcombe.

The men are still clearing their way through the shaft, having been at work some three hours, and have not yet got down more than 100 feet.

As they proceed they are repairing the air passages so as to bring into successful use a fan that is at the foot for expelling foul air.

The most extraordinary efforts of men have been put forward all day, and will be continued until the result of the catastrophe is definitely known. Mining superintendents and engineers from various parts of the country are upon the ground, giving advice and rendering such assistance as within their provinces.

Seven P. M.—It has now been ascertained to a certainty that there are thirty-seven men down in the mine. At 6½ o'clock the shaft was cleared from *débris* and ready for operations; timbers and pulleys had been rigged, and a dog let down, the same as at Avondale, and was drawn up alive about 8 o'clock. WM. LANE, Mining Engineer for Pennsylvania Coal Company, was lowered a distance of twenty-five feet as far as he could penetrate with safety, and when drawn up reported the air at that distance below the surface favorable for the men entombed below. Every exertion is being made, and it is thought the bottom of the shaft will be reached by midnight, and hopes are entertained for the safety of the men. The wildest excitement prevails throughout the whole valley, and remained unabated since the mine first caught fire.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 27—7½ P. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly on the California coast, and continues to fall at the Rocky Mountain stations. There has been a very gradual diminution of pressure from Lake Erie to Virginia, and thence to the Mississippi and Gulf, with increasing temperature and cloudy weather. Light showers have been reported from a number of points in this region. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with a decided fall in the temperature, has been experienced from Lake Michigan to Maine and Connecticut. The winds at present are fresh south and east on the Gulf and Atlantic coast and the Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that threatening and cloudy weather will very generally prevail from the lakes to the Atlantic and Gulf, with occasional local rains. A more extended rain appears to be developing west of the Mississippi.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	3 A.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	68	75	80	84	[illegible]
Stand of Bar. in inch.	[illegible]	..	29.87	..	[illegible]

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, [illegible].

THE HOT WEATHER.

The thermometer yesterday maintained high figures. At noon it stood at 86°, 8° less than that of the previous day. A pleasant breeze tempered the scorching rays of the sun. Car-horses suffered severely, and pedestrians seemed in a melting mood. A lad named WALTER IRVING was slightly overcome by the heat while riding in a Fourth-avenue car. The night was cool and pleasant.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 27.—In the Presbyterian Assembly today, a resolution was adopted that the churches be urged, in view of the great campaign mapped out by the Assembly, to seek special baptism of the Holy Ghost. In moving the resolution, Mr. WILD said his church had been one of the smallest among the tribes of Israel, but they had raised $3,000 for the memorial fund.

Rev. Dr. BERGER said the remark of Brother WILD went to his heart, and evoked his warmest approbation.

Mr. PERKINS, of the Special Committee on Sayres' Institute at Lexington, Ky., presented a report. The local organization of the Institute was all that was needed, and it could be carried on by the Synod or presbytery. If the Assembly accepted the trust they would be responsible for its future management and support. It was therefore recommended that the whole subject be referred to the Synod of Kentucky. The report and recommendation of the Committee were adopted.

Dr. MUSGROVE, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented some matters of business relative to the consolidation of small Presbyteries, the change of Synodical names, the formation of lists of retired ministers, the names to be put on trial by Presbyterian vote, the dismission of ministers, the alteration of statistical columns, so as to show the contributions of each congregation.

The report on Ministerial Sustentation, read yesterday, was made the order of the day 2d Monday afternoon. A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Lake Forest for their hospitality on the day of the excursion was adopted. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

The Sabbath evening meeting will be addressed in ten-minute speeches by returned missionaries.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The eastern span of the draw on the new railroad bridge at Winona, Minn., gave way yesterday, precipitating a train loaded with stones into the river. Several persons were badly injured, but none killed. The bridge was not finally keyed up and adjusted.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have adjourned till Wednesday next. The dead-lock, preventing final adjournment, is a Senate resolution to pay $600 to a contestant for a seat in that body, in which the House refuse concurrence.

The balances in the Treasury, at the close of business yesterday, were as follows: Currency, $4,909,909; coin, $94,966,664; certificates, $17,906,000. There were no subscriptions to the new loan yesterday.

In Lawrence, Mass., yesterday, WM. R. SCOTT and EMMA C. HORNE, meeting with opposition to their marriage, took arsenic. The girl died, but SCOTT survived and has been arrested.

A contract has been made at St. Louis to supply 1,800 tons of pipes for the water-works about to be erected at Denver, Colorado.

At Reading, Penn., Mrs. C. B. MCKNIGHT, while laboring under a fit of insanity, shot and killed her little boy, yesterday.

A fire in the picker-room of the Rising Sun Batting Mill in Providence, R. I., yesterday. Loss, $1,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SPRING SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN.

I.

The gentle zephyrs wakening blow
And day and night they rustle low
By sweet bowers softly ranging.
Refreshing scent! reviving sound!
That breathe to hearts still Winter-bound
"Hope even ye, for all is changing."

II.

The earth grows fairer day by day
As Spring moves on from March to May.
Her wand of magic wielding.
"Where'er the sombrest valleys bloom,
And the sad soul smiles through its gloom,
To grief's divine exorcist yielding.

ROSAMUND PERCEVAL.

—In the Dark Blue.

AUF WIEDERSEHN.

They stood within the inmater shade,
Clasped hands, and kissed, and kissed again.
The soldier and his little maid—
"Farewell, dear love, farewell," he said,
"*Auf wiedersehn.*"

He rode to battle, down the street;
She wept beside her window-pane;
A flower fell at the soldier's feet,
A voice fell, soft and low and sweet:
"*Auf wiedersehn.*"

He fought afar; she kept alone:
They brought him home from battle slain:
Beneath his blood-stained tunic shone
A silver cross, with this thereon:
"*Auf wiedersehn.*"

FREDERICK E. WEATHERLY.

—In the Dark Blue.

THE DUTCHMAN'S BELLS.

It was a bitter cold November in the year of grace 17—; damp fogs hung over the earth like a pall. The mists rose from the low fens of Lincoln and Nottinghamshire, the unhappy ocean out and inundated the meadows, carrying malaria in their train. Fields that in the merry haymaking time children scooted through, gardens where grew succulent vegetables, all now lay passive under the stagnant flood. The inhabitants of these shires had grown weary of this state of things, and had tried how far digging ditches and dykes all across the face of the country would alleviate this annual plague. Their work proved fruitless; abandoning the effort they sent a call to the other side of the ocean, to the princes of drainage, the clever Dutch, to come and help them. They came, and this November great engineering was going on; canals were dug, deep dykes planned, every means of drainage those Dutchmen knew was put in use to redeem the Carrs of North Lincolnshire from the dread Winter visitor, "the waters." Square-shouldered, heavy-built Dutchmen smoked long pipes and drank their "Schiapps" in the lodgings of the small neighboring towns. They were silent, steady men, most of them had a "vrau" at home and square-shouldered little children. The Lincolnshire lassies could not make many conquests, and so the Lincolnshire lads, having no cause for jealousy, were very friendly with these clever foreigners, who were redeeming their land for them. Every morning the Dutchmen, rolled up in warm wraps to keep out the cold, rode out from the towns and villages to the open country to superintend the dykes and dams, and stayed there till the afternoon's waning light warned them to hasten home, for it was evil traveling at night across that swampy land.

There was one stalwart Dutchman who had no "vrau" at home; he was better looking than most of them; taller, slighter and more jovial; he looked about him more, and had noticed favorably a daughter of the land. This pretty lassie lived in a quaint little village called Grangely-super-Montem, a village whose proud prerogative is to stand not only on a hill, but on *the* only hill that exists for miles around. It was a pretty steep pull up to the village from every side, and from its beacon on a clear day—when so rare a thing occurred—the spectator could behold a vast panorama lying at his feet. They did say seventy churches and two cathedrals could be seen from its summit, but that Lucy Metcalfe could not certify; she was far too impatient and frolicsome a lass to have patience to count them all. She might often be seen running up and down the steep hill, playing with her young brothers and sisters, for Lucy was only eighteen, and full of youth and health.

John Metcalfe, was a respectable farmer, who sent his daughter to market every week with produce, and no one's eggs and butter were so popular, no one's ducks and chickens so fat as Lucy Metcalfe's; no eyes shone more brightly, no hands were more quick and pretty in taking and giving change, no tongue more vivacious and full of gay repartee.

There were several young farmers around who had an eye on her, and thought what a good housewife she would make, but Lucy tossed her head, and pretended she did not see this admiration.

One day Meinherr Wilhelm Van der Roost thought he would like a duck and some sausages for his dinner, and wandering into the market to buy, he came as far as Lucy's stall, and there became a fixture. For half an hour he stood at her, a contemplative pipe between his white teeth; for another half hour he stared at her without a pipe—a circumstance that his mind was deeply stirred, and then he drew nearer, and touched a fat duck with his large thumb.

"Do you want a duck, sir?" asked pretty Lucy, who, of course, had noticed him fifty-nine minutes before, and had actually found means to discover that the starer was the superintendent of the works in the North Lee Carrs, and one of the chief of the Dutch contingent.

Wilhelm fancied he had been quite unobserved, but then men are so dense about these things. He found Lucy very pretty, and on nearer inspection her figure was so slim, her hair so dark and wavy, her eyes of no nameless blue, and there was so many little dishes to choose among, and such a savoury heap of sausages to look at, that his pondering took quite another half-hour. Lucy was very patient, though she used to be sharp enough sometimes to haggling or undecided customers. Meinherr's broken English was very hard to understand, and the fun in the market so great that Wilhelm made so come behind the stall to be comfortable at all.

"How is it your ducks are so fat?" (We will just try you with the Dutchman's bad English; you might not be so patient as Lucy was).

"I don't know; they get better feed than the others, perhaps."

"And how is it you are so much fresher and rosier than the other girls?"

"Oh! we get fresher air, you know. I live at Grangely-super-Montem."

"Whose? That's a hard name—Grange—Grange—"

Lucy laughed merrily, and made him repeat the name till he could say it right; that took quite ten minutes.

"And where is this favored village?"

"Don't you know? When you are down in the Carrs, have you not seen a church-towre on a hill? Our tower is a beacon for miles around."

"Ah! Yes, of course I have; and that is Grangely-super-Montem. Is your name so hard to speak?"

"Oh no. It is Lucy."

"Lucy! ah, that is not hard, but soft, such as your fat ducks. Lucy—what?"

"Metcalfe."

"Oh, the harsh English! I will not try to say it even. I will stop at Lucy. And should I see you if I came to Grangely-super-Montem?"

"Perhaps you would; it depends where you went to."

"I would go to the high tower to breathe a deep draught of the fresh air that makes you so rosy. May I come and look for you? I want to know how to make sausages like these; they are so good."

"But you haven't tasted them yet."

"Ah, but I know."

"Cannot your wife, Mrs. Van der Roost—oh! what a long hard name—make sausages!" asked Lucy, mischievously.

"Perhaps she could if I had ever found her, but I have no vrau at home, Lucy."

"Suppose you were to take your duck and go now. I have to be busy," suggested Lucy.

Wilhelm had no excuse ready, so after ten minutes more over the change, he slowly departed.

That evening the Dutchman smoked a great many contemplative pipes. The duck and sausages were so good that he thought he could not wait till next market day for another. Next morning, when he got to the Carrs, he looked up to the square tower of Grangely-super-Montem till he could resist no longer; he must fetch another duck.

In time he fetched a great many, and left his heart behind instead, though he did not find this out at once; and it was longer still before he made the discovery that he had carried off Lucy's in its place.

It was December; the dullest days of all the year were at hand. Wilhelm wished the big, dreary Carrs all dug and full of the shiny waters that the might return to his beloved Holland with this pretty English Lucy and her recipes for fat ducks and sausage-meat. But neither of these wishes seemed likely to be fulfilled.

As regards Lucy, a great obstacle had arisen. Her parents would not hear of their daughter, the apple of their eyes, the light of their old age, going to a foreign land, a land—because to them unknown, full of all sorts of horrors and drawbacks—with a strange man, whose lingo puzzled them, and who might have half a dozen wives for aught they knew. So Meinherr Wilhelm Van der Roost was hunted away with a volley of north-country abuse, and such severe injunctions were laid upon Lucy against ever speaking to this Dutchman again, that the lovers were in despair.

But Lucy was wise, she never gave him up for a moment; she meant to go to Holland with him, come what would, yet she did not say so. She kept at home so quietly and docilely, she appeared to have forgotten Wilhelm so easily, that her mother's fears were allayed; and though she would not let Lucy go to market any more, or even out of the village, she grew quite kind again.

Lucy's birthday was at hand. As a reward for her good conduct, her mother gave her leave to ask all her friends to the tea-party. Lucy clapped her hands with delight. How she would have liked to ask Wilhelm! But that would not do, her mother would have been outrageous. So Lucy had to make up her mind to do without him.

A few days before the party Lucy's mother had a dream. Now Dame Metcalfe was old-fashioned and simple in her notions, and possessed a long list of the meanings of dreams. This time she dreamed that Wilhelm Van der Roost came in one night as the clock struck twelve, and offered her a big meerschaum pipe, such as he used to smoke, and that Lucy was dancing round the room. She felt so angry with Wilhelm that she dashed the pipe from his hand; as she did so her best china tea-set, that was always kept in a special cupboard, came down with a clatter about her head, and lay in a million fragments, mixed up with those of the big pipe.

The good mother told Lucy her dream. Now Lucy was not in the least a believer in dreams, but she had a quick wit, and while her mother ransacked her memory to ascertain what dreaming of a pipe betokened, Lucy read the riddle thus:

"Don't you see, mother, it means that on my birth-day, when I am dancing, just at 12 o'clock, Wilhelm will offer you the pipe of peace. That is, he will come again to ask you for me, and if you dash his offer aside, we shall be ruined, for he will let the floods swamp all the lands, how he's got those big drains full, you know, he could soon let it overflow all our Carr land; that is the china tea-set falling down. So, mother, if he should come—though that's quite impossible since you've refused to let him come near us—but if by any strange chance he should come, you would not say nay again, would you, mother?"

The good dame was puzzled. Lucy was a very Daniel in her interpretation, and, twist her dream in which way she would, she could not read it any better than Lucy had done, and she was not one to regard a dream lightly. Her only consolation was that Wilhelm would not know of it and come. She would keep the doors well fastened, and take care to send every one home by 11 on Lucy's birthday, so that they might all be in bed and asleep before 12, and then the Dutchman could not fulfill the dream. To fly in the face of it never occurred to the simple woman; but there, of course, he would not come; how was it likely?

Lucy said no more; she sang as light-heartedly as ever over her work. The day before her birth-day was a market-day. Lucy coaxed her mother to let her go this once to buy some ribbons for her adornment to-morrow, and to meet some distant neighbors whom she could not ask otherwise to the frolic. Lucy had been so good that her mother consented on solemn condition that she would not speak to Wilhelm if she saw him. She promised readily, and they set off.

For several hours Lucy stood by her mother, or chatted with her friends, apparently gaily enough. But her eyes continually roved in search of a handsome bronzed face, and her heart ached with fear lest she should not see it.

At last, in the afternoon, just before the market people were beginning to pack up, Wilhelm Van der Roost strolled through the place, his head down, his eyes fixed on the ground; he did not look about him so much now, you see. Lucy stamped with impatience; if he did not look up, it was all over with their hopes. She coughed loudly; he started; their eyes met. A deep flush stole over his face, and he stood transfixed. Lucy cautiously glanced toward her mother; the good lady was deep in gossip with a crony. Lucy gave Wilhelm a meaning glance, took aim, and threw an egg at him. The aim was good; it hit his nose. For a moment Wilhelm looked aghast. Could the simple, loving Lucy, who had clung to him bathed in tears when last he saw her, be turning against him now, and making him openly ridiculous? He stroked his nose; it was none the worse, no dash of yellow yet was on it. He looked again at Lucy; her tearful, imploring look, and a finger pointing to the offending missile gradually revealed to him the possibility that the egg might be a means of communication. He picked it up just after the heavy heel of a farmer had trodden it flat. There was a small piece of paper inside, and that was uninjured. He read the paper slowly; once, twice; and then, after carefully watching Lucy, that he might catch her eye unseen, he gave three solemn, quiet nods. Lucy gave a hasty one in return, and smiled happily. They were only just in time; a second later, and the good old women's gossip ended.

Wilhelm went home with the precious little scrap of paper that had cost Lucy some time of careful thought and laborious writing; for in those days young girls were not the ready writers our farm-house lassies are now, and this note had to be both short and clear. It ran thus:

"If you love me, come to-morrow night to our big barn door, at half past eleven of the clock; wait there till I come, and mind and bring your very biggest pipe with you. Do this as you love be; it is our last chance; and three times if you understand this aright."

The ruse had succeeded; the three nods were as good as an oath to Lucy that her lover would not fail. It was such a weight off her mind that all had gone well.

The birthday evening came, and Lucy was in a fever of expectation and delight, though her pleasure in her smart clothes, and in the various viands she had prepared with her own hands, was rather clashed by the thought that Wilhelm would not be by to praise and admire. The tea was a great success; it was a regular north-country tea, such as we southerners never see. There were pies by the score, pork, pigeon and beef; there were fat geese and fowls, both hot and cold; there were whole loads of buns, cakes and plum-loaves.

When all this food was gradually consumed, the games and dancing began in the big farm kitchen. Lucy's eyes often wandered to the clock, and so did her mother's. The good lady had not forgotten her dream, and was firmly resolved that by 11 o'clock the guests must go. Lucy be tucked up in her little white bed, far out of reach of that dreadful Dutchman, and the china set securely locked up to prevent its clattering down.

"I'homme propose, l'ieu dispose." In the course of the evening a rumor arose that a poor crazy lad was locked up in the church. There had been a funeral that afternoon, and one Billy Watkins, "a softee," was seen gaping and gazing about the church, and had not turned up since; and as they were passing, some one had been terrified by a sound of crying coming from the empty building. Since then Billy had been missed, so this "some one" put two and two together, and said he must be in the church.

Now Reuben the sexton was likewise Reuben the fiddler, and when the young people came to the old man and begged him to proceed at once to the church to let out the boy, he did not feel at all inclined to go. He was so cosily ensconced in Farmer Metcalfe's chimney corner, and so happy fiddling and tippling warm ale, that he readily consented to let some one go in his stead. Five or six big lads volunteered, "for the fun of the thing." Lucy let them out under pretence of seeing what sort of a night it was. It was a bitterly cold one, and a dense raw fog hung over the land.

"What a bad night for Wilhelm's ride," thought Lucy; "however, it's a good road here from the market town, and he knows it well. It's half-past ten now; in an hour he will be here."

"Mind yourselves, lads," she cried aloud, as the six youths, noisy with beer and dancing, set off.

"Never fear, Lucy," answered one of them, "we'll have such a lark! We'll ring the bells in your honor."

"No, no, don't."

"Indeed we will; just you listen."

Lucy was in hopes it was only a joke; it would be so stupid if they did it, and every one would wonder what it meant. The bells never rang except on Sundays or for some great event, and the sound might puzzle Wilhelm. But true enough, some moments later, a first chime, then a second fell on the air, and presently a noisy, merry peal made itself heard above the din of the party in the kitchen. Four of the lads were bell-ringers, so they knew what they were doing, and soon a regular swell of sweet church bells roused the quiet village and electrified the guests at Farmer Metcalfe's. Lucy repeated what the boys had said. People cried, "Ah, boys will be boys," and went on with their fun.

The bells chimed away; 11 o'clock struck; Mrs. Metcalfe fidgeted. Unfortunately, one of the lads was her own Jack, so that at the first hint of a break-up every one vociferously put her down.

"Those lads will want first a good hiding, and then a good roasting and toasting after their cold freak, wife," said the hospitable farmer.

The clock's hands stole along; Lucy slipped out unperceived to the barn-door. It was cold and dark outside, and Lucy had flung a warm shawl over her head. The half hour struck; "now Wilhelm will be here," she thought. But no sound or sight of him came. Five minutes more passed; she grew fidgety; ten, and she grew impatient; fifteen, she grew cold and miserable; twenty, she burst into tears.

Oh! had he forsaken her? Was this a sign he no longer loved her? Why did he not come?

"Oh, Wilhelm, Wilhelm, where are you?" cried poor Lucy, laying her curly head against the barn door, and sobbing aloud.

A quarter to twelve struck; it would soon be too late.

And where was Wilhelm all this time? He had dressed himself with particular care that day, and had set out early to the Carrs. There he found that something had gone wrong with a drain; so, instead of returning as usual at four o'clock to the town, he made up his mind to stop later at the works—in fact, as long as he could see.

"It doesn't look like a bad night," he said to himself, "and my horse and I can find our way blindfold up to Grangely; I'll go about six o'clock, and get tea at the inn just below the village, and wait there till eleven. I wonder what is up in Lucy's clever little head?"

At six, a thick blinding fog rose up from the swamps. The workmen left; Wilhelm extinguished the candle in his little office, where he had been making some calculations, and mounted his good steed, *Hans*.

"Now, Hans," he said, "quick as you can, up-hill."

Hans did not like the fog any more than his master, as he trotted off fast enough. They rode for many minutes through the dense darkness. Wilhelm thought that Hans was extra active in going up hill so nimbly, and yet it did not seem like riding up-hill either. Had they got wrong? He could soon tell, for a few minutes more ought to bring them to a steep, stony hill, whence they could see the village lights. Half an hour's more easy riding convinced both Hans and Wilhelm that they were wrong. Hans stopped suddenly and snorted.

"Yes, yes, I know you've come wrong, well enough," muttered his rider. "What's to be done? I thought we started rightly. Where are we?"

Hans turned round.

"You want to go back, you sensible beast, do you? Well, if you can find your way back to the town, that will do as well; so there, guide yourself; it won't be the first time, eh, Hans?"

Hans trotted off, but, after some time, he pulled up at no other place but at the door of the little office by the drains.

"Confound you, Hans!" cried Wilhelm; I though we were to go back to the town; however, it might be worse."

He dismounted, and fetching out a candle, stuck it into a kind of rough lanthorn.

"Now, Hans, we will try again in this style."

Once more they set off, on the right road; the candle threw an uncertain light; still, even that was better than nothing.

"We must have gone wrong at the cross-roads," said Wilhelm; "if this candle will but let us read the sign-post, we shall do."

But suddenly Hans gave a false step, plunged, and over went Wilhelm, candle and all, on to a roadside bank. He jumped up unhurt, but Hans and candle were gone.

Wilhelm swore some terrible Dutch oaths; all at once he started at feeling a soft nose rubbing his shoulder. Poor Hans had only been looking for his master. With a growl, Wilhelm remounted. As he did so, he wondered which way Hans' head was turned, it was all so very confusing; if only the fog would lift!

But it didn't, and they got hopelessly lost. Hours passed, miles were traversed, once more they found themselves back at the office. This time Hans was stirred again with difficulty, but Wilhelm would not give up the effort.

"It can't be more than 9 o'clock; I won't fail, Lucy, if there's a mortal way of getting there."

Again they proceeded, footpace this time. Hurrah! he could see lights shining in the distance.

"Cheer up, Hans, old beast, we're right at last. Now for Stony Hill."

Wilhelm had rejoiced too soon; a moment after Hans and Hans had nearly sunk in a quagmire; the lights were will-o'-the-wisps. After intense difficulty the poor horse was dragged out. Hans shivered with fright, and whined piteously. Wilhelm Van der Roost was in despair; all thought of his appointment with Lucy was lost now in the thought of saving his poor horse's life. It was a terrible predicament. Taking the weary horse's bridle, he slowly, step by step, sought to regain firmer ground.

"And if once we find it, Hans, we'll stop there. The fog may lift at midnight; if it doesn't we can but freeze to death instead of being smothered in the swamp."

Suddenly Wilhelm's head came in contact with something hard.

"What's that?" he cried, and felt it up and down. Was it a tree-trunk, or a gate-post? Happy thought! was it the finger-post at the cross-roads?

Slipping the bridle over his arm, he climbed up, and felt the four long arms stretching out. Yes, it was the finger-post; now, then, which led to Grangely? There was the difficulty! He tried to strike a light with flint and steel, but the fog prevented him. There seemed no help for it but waiting. He fretted to think of Lucy, lest she should deem him false to his word.

But hark! What was that sound that made Wilhelm's heart beat quicker, and cause poor Hans to plunge?

One, two, three, cling, clang, cling, rang out the merry church-bells through the fog.

"Grangely bells, Grangely bells!" cried Wilhelm, joyously. They sounded so close and clear. "We are saved, my poor beast."

The horse snorted, as if he too, knew that a good thing had happened. Wilhelm mounted once more, riding in the direction of the sound.

"Come this way, come this way," the bells seemed to be pealing, loudly and more loudly. Cling, clang, cling.

It was all right, the road began to ascend; impatient Hans had to slacken pace up the steep, stony hill. At last the village lights began to glimmer.

"Cling, clang, cling, clang" still crashed the bells, as Wilhelm rods by the church. He had no idea what time it was, but he would ride straight to the barn door. Fortunately, the fog was not nearly so dense up here, and he could see around him.

When he reached the barn door he jumped off Hans and tied him up. As he did so a sound of sobbing fell on his ear, and he saw a figure leaning against the door.

"Lucy!" he cried.

With a spring she was in his arms. As fast as he could he told her of his peril and how the bells had saved him.

At that moment they ceased; the fact was the lads knew it was midnight, and they were afraid to cross the churchyard later for fear of ghosts.

Dame Metcalfe looked at the clock; it wanted one minute to twelve; she felt uncanny. Where was Lucy? she didn't see her. She looked at the best tea-set, which she and some gossips had washed, replaced, and locked up in the corner glass cupboard. No games were being played now, and dancing was getting slack. Folks were growing weary, and wanted to be home. They got impatient at the lengthened absence of the boys. Old Reuben, now that fiddling and tippling had ceased, began to wonder whether the parson would blow him up to-morrow for the untimely ringing of the bells.

"Lucy," called Dame Metcalfe, sharply; "Lucy, child, where are you?"

The big clock began to strike the hour slowly and solemnly. At the first chime the door opened, and in walked Meinherr Wilhelm Van der Roost, wet and damp with fog, smoking a huge meerschaum pipe. Every one looked up astonished. The Dutchman walked straight up to the dame, utterly unconcerned by the many questioning eyes fixed on him, laid his pipe in her lap, placed his hand on his heart, and drew shy little Lucy forward with the other.

A scene of questions, answers, explanations, followed. A few minutes later the six lads stole in, looking rather sheepish, for they feared a licking. When they came in, they found Wilhelm and Lucy sitting hand-in-hand, and the dame herself heaping hot food on a plate for his supper. The story was briefly related to them; and the boys suddenly found themselves heroes, and gladly pocketed the broad piece Wilhelm gave them, calling them the savers of his life.

In gratitude for this, Wilhelm, before he returned to Holland, taking with him his faithful Lucy, and her recipes for fat ducks and sausage meats, left a sum of money which was to pay for the ringing of Grangely-super-Montem bells every 19th of November. So they ring to this day; and the stranger in the village is surprised about 10 o'clock on this evening to hear the bells ring, cling, clang, cling, through the night air. If you ask the cause, the villagers say, "Those are the Dutchman's bells."

I have heard them; and so can you, if you ever go to Grangely-super-Montem.

I forgot to say Billy Watkins was found fast asleep under the kitchen stairs, so "some one's" ears had played them false. Clearly, it was the good angels of Wilhelm Van der Roost who rang the bells.

As for Dame Metcalfe, she became a greater believer in dreams than ever.—*The Argosy.*

PROF. YOUNG'S OBSERVATION OF THE SUN'S ATMOSPHERE.—As the moment approached when the last fine sickle of sunlight was to be obscured, the solar spectrum which was visible in the spectroscopic field of view grew rapidly fainter. The region actually examined by Prof. YOUNG was in reality a narrow, almost linear space, touching the edge of the sun's disc; so that before totality had commenced he had the light from our own illuminated atmosphere, and not direct sunlight, to deal with. Thus he had just such a solar spectrum as is seen when a spectroscope is directed to the sky in the daytime. But as the moment of totality drew near, the illumination of the atmosphere, and with it the brightness of the rainbow-tinted streak, rapidly diminished. At last the solar spectrum vanished; and then—what was it replaced by? What was found to be the spectrum of the solar atmosphere close by the sun's surface? In place of the rainbow-tinted riband crossed by thousands and thousands of dark lines, there appeared a new and most beautiful spectrum—a riband of rainbow-tinted lines, thousands in number and of all degrees of thickness—hundreds of red lines, and then, in order, hundreds of orange lines, hundreds of yellow, green, indigo and violet lines, like colored cross-threads on a black riband, only infinitely more beautiful. A charming spectacle truly, but so short-lived that no man can ever hope, though he lived to four-score years and ten, to let his eyes rest in all his life for more than ten or twelve seconds on the beautiful array of colored lines, which two men only have as yet beheld. We may increase the dimensions and power of our telescopes until the existence of these lines can be recognized without the aid of eclipse-darkness, but the lines can never be seen, save during eclipse, as YOUNG and his colleague saw them last December. And these observers tell us that in a second or two the lines vanished, the advancing moon hiding the shallow solar atmosphere. If it should ever be given to any man to see six total eclipses, (which has never yet happened to any,) and to successfully apply in each instance the method employed by Prof. YOUNG, then is all, during his life, that man would have seen the beautiful line-spectrum to perfection for some ten or twelve seconds; this not otherwise can ever be, so long a total period of observation be secured. No single observer, then, can hope to learn much about the thousands of lines which have still to be mapped during eclipse opportunities.

But now let us consider the import of the observation. What are these myriads of colored lines? Every dark line of the solar spectrum, says Prof. YOUNG, seemed to have its representative in this bright-line spectrum. Many of the groups of lines which had flashed so quickly into view and entered but so brief a period, were familiar to him; in other words, the study of the solar spectrum had made him conversant with the corresponding groups of dark lines. It follows, then, beyond all possibility of question, that the source of light was a highly complex atmosphere, formed of those very vapors which, by their absorptive power, produce the dark lines—formed, that is, of the vapors of iron and of copper, of zinc, sodium, magnesium, and of all those elements whose presence in the sun's substance had been inferred from the study of the solar spectrum.

Here, then, at length we have the true solar atmosphere, an atmosphere of a highly complex nature, and of doubtless exceedingly dense near the visible surface of the sun, because subject to a pressure so enormous the upper limit of this atmosphere cannot lie very far above the sun's surface, at least not very far compared with the sun's dimensions. Supposing the actual time during which the line-spectrum was visible to have been two seconds, then it is easy to tell how deep the atmosphere is; for in two seconds the moon must have traversed a space corresponding to about three hundred miles at the sun's distance. An atmosphere three hundred miles deep is, therefore, indicated by Prof. YOUNG's observations. It need hardly be said, however, that in the excitement of eclipse observation, the estimate of minute intervals of time can scarcely be relied upon, unless checked by instrumental arrangements, which was not the case in the present instance. We may fairly conclude that the depth of the solar atmosphere lies between some such limits as a hundred miles and five hundred miles.—*R. A. Proctor, in Saint Paul's Magazine.*

THE BIRTHPLACE OF PICKWICK.—This little monastic inclosure is Furnival's Inn, once the mansion of the FURNIVAL family. A valiant family, says Mr. JESSE, "from GERARD DE FURNIVAL, who fought by the side of Richard Cœur de Lion on the plains of Palestine, to THOMAS DE FURNIVAL, the companion of the Black Prince on the field of Cressy." Alas!

"The knights are dust,
Their good swords are rust,
And their souls are with the saints, we trust."

No more helm and tabard, lance and trumpets, round the house of FURNIVAL; but lawyers' deeds, blue bags and red tape. In 1383 the gallant, hard-fighting FURNIVALS became extinct, and the inn fell by marriage to the Earls of SHREWSBURY. In the reign of EDWARD VI., however, an Earl of SHREWSBURY sold it to Lincoln's Inn.

The Inn was rebuilt in the reign of JAMES I.; but a part of it having been destroyed by fire and the rest grown ruinous, it was pulled down in 1817, and rebuilt by Mr. PETO, whose complacent statue now figures in the centre. In the old building there was a chapel, near which stood a mulberry tree; a relic, perhaps, of the reign of JAMES I., when loyal persons planted mulberry trees by the king's wish, to furnish food for silk-worms, which were then being bred by the English silk-manufacturers. But the chief memory that consecrates the inn is neither of the mulberry-tree nor of the knights of Cressy; it is a later and more immortal memory. At No. 15, high up at the top on the right-hand side as you face the doorway, are the humble chambers where Mr. DICKENS was living when he wrote *Pickwick*. He was newly married then, and writing zealously for the newspapers. Here his quick fancy devised that delightful crowd of oddities, genial old Pickwick, romantic Snodgrass, daring Winkle, the gallant Tupman, the shifty but vivacious Jingle, Sam Weller the incomparable; here, with those vagrant pigeons from Guildhall strutting and fluttering at the window, DICKENS must have sat roaring at his own fun, and the creations of a humor only transcended by him who created *Falstaff*. Yes, there has been lounging in the Inn before now; for here at No. 5, down to the left as you enter the archway, that gay, light-hearted *Mercutio*, CHARLES MATHEWS, set up as an architect, and many a bright castle in the air he built. "I went out one day," says Mr. MATHEWS, "left a card pinned up, 'Back in an hour,' and did not come back for five years."—*Belgravia.*

RECOLLECTIONS BY J. R. PLANCHÉ

On the occasion of the coronation of CHARLES X. of France, 29th May, 1825, I was selected by Mr. KEMBLE to make the drawings of dresses and decorations, prepared for that ceremony, and superintend a representation of it at Covent Garden. Furnished with letters of introduction to several influential personages both at Paris and at Rheims, I proceeded to Calais, where I awaited the arrival of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, Envoy Extraordinary, appointed to convey the congratulations of King GEORGE IV. to the new Sovereign of France, and to invest his most Christian Majesty with the Order of the Garter. His Grace entered the harbor the next morning, amid a salute from the frigate which had escorted him and the town batteries; entertained at dinner the British Consul, the English naval officers, the Mayor of Calais, and the principal local authorities, civil and military, and slept that night at DESSEIN'S. The bill was enormous; but it would have been paid without a murmur if the proprietor had not been so short-sighted as to charge a sou a piece of France for a broken wine-glass! This piece of stupidity—for the few sous could scarcely have been a matter of calculation in such an account—so exasperated and disgusted Mr. HUNTER, the King's messenger, who had the entire traveling arrangements of the mission under his control, that he took the Duke to Boulogne on his way back, and sailed from that port to Dover, avoiding Calais, and thereby depriving Mons. DESSEIN of more francs than would have purchased a wagon-load of wine-glasses. At Paris every facility was afforded me of inspecting the regalia, the royal robes, the state dresses of the great officers, the magnificent uniforms of the "Cent Suisses," &c., through the kind instrumentality of the Viscountess Dowager of HAUSWARDEN and others to whom I was "accredited" as "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; among the rest to a very illustrious theatrical potentate, the great tragedian, TALMA—whose reception of me was most cordial, and whose acquaintance I regret I had not more frequent opportunities of cultivating. I saw him not his celebrated character of *Nero*, in which the well-known "Qu'en dis tu?" reminded me of some of the peculiar points of KEAN, between whose style of acting and his own there was considerable resemblance generally, TALMA having the advantage in voice, and in some respects in person. On leaving Paris he presented me with two engraved portraits of himself, subscribed with his autograph, one of which I gave some years afterward to the Garrick Club. I traveled to Rheims in company with ARTHUR RUINART, youngest son of the Viscomte DE RUINART, Mayor of Rheims, and head of the well-known house of "Ruinart et Copie," the principal growers, at that time, of the Sillery Champagne. As I had a letter to his father, we speedily fraternized, and a most amiable and agreeable companion I found him, not only on the journey but during my residence at Rheims, where he kindly constituted himself my cicerone. Mons. RUINART had two older sons in the business, each having separate establishments; and in addition to these three mansions, a fourth, the residence of the mother of Mme. RUINART, was with equal liberality thrown open to friends and visitors.

This fine old lady was an English woman, the widow of a Mr. PLOWDEN. She had resided from her childhood in France, and her narrow escape from the guillotine during the Reign of Terror, as she related it herself to me, is so remarkable that I shall not apologise for its introduction. She was dragged, with a crowd of other unfortunates, before one of the sanguinary tribunals in Paris, and having in vain pleaded her English birth, was on the point of being hurried out to the fatal tumbril awaiting its next load of victims, when one of her judges asked her of what province in England was she a native? In her fright, she hastily answered, "Salop!" in lieu of "Shropshire." A shout of laughter and a general clapping of hands was followed by an order to release her instantly; and amid shouts of "Salope! Salope!" she was pushed out into the streets, to run home she scarcely knew how, with her head on her shoulders. The young English lady was not aware that the word "Salope" was used by the lower orders in France to designate one of the filthiest of her sex, and by its utterance she had unwittingly rebutted the charge of being an aristocrat! Mrs. PLOWDEN of course spoke French gramatically like a native, but with the most unmistakable English accent. She was a Catholic; and on inviting me for the first time to dinner, she said, "Remember it will be Friday, and you will get nothing but fish." Of course I replied that "what I should have to eat was a matter of perfect indifference," &c. We sat down, between twenty and thirty, to one of the most sumptuous banquets I ever partook of. Everything, in truth, being fish, from the soup to the dessert, but it would have puzzled a conjuror to have discovered it without some previous intimation. My mornings were passed drawing in the magnificent cathedral, and my evenings at the house of one or the other of this amiable family.

Among the letters of introduction I had brought with me from England was one from a most important personage, Monseigneur JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE-ANNE ANTOINE, Comte DE LATIL, Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims, Peer of France, who was to place the crown upon the head of his most Christian Majesty. Mr. COUTTS TROTTER, on hearing of the object of my journey, said to me, "I will give you a letter which will procure for you every advantage you can desire at Rheims. At the time of the Revolution the Archbishop (then simply Abbé DE LATIL) took refuge in our house at Colmar, in Alsace, and at the risk of our own ruin we refused to give him up to the Government, to whom he had rendered himself particularly obnoxious by his strong Bourbon partisanship. Since the Restoration, when he was made Bishop of Chartres, he has repeatedly made us offers of service, and pressed us to visit him. I will now write and say that any obligations he may suppose himself under to us we shall consider repaid by his attention to you." He did so, and consequently as soon as I learned that his Eminence had arrived I repaired to the palace and presented my credentials. I was received with effusion. The Cardinal pressed my hand between both his own, declared that he owed his life to my friend, and that he was grateful to Providence for having given him this first opportunity of evincing his sense of the immense obligations he was under to Mr. COUTTS TROTTER. What could he do for me? Give me a good place in the cathedral to witness the coronation. Oh, that of course. The tickets had not yet been issued, but he expected them hourly; in the meanwhile I must come and dine with him. Where was I staying? I gave him my address, and added that I was always to be found at M. RUINART's, the Mayor. Hah! that was an address he could never forget; and after many more pressures of my hand and protestations of affection for my introducer, I took my leave, not favorably prepossessed by the charm of his manner, the music of his voice, the graceful dignity of his demeanor, and that benevolent smile of an aged man which an Oriental writer extols as surpassing in sweetness that of a lovely woman.

I must confess that, although I was faring "sumptuously every day," I looked forward with some curiosity to a veritable "boeuf du cardinal." One of the best places in the cathedral he would no doubt secure for me, but hundreds would see the show as well, though not better. But a dinner "en petit comité" with a Cardinal! Alas! it was not to be. His Eminence had miscalculated the strength of his memory and his gratitude. I never heard a word from him from that moment. The wealth and position of the persons who had saved his life at Colmar placed them above any pecuniary recompense or the reception of any personal favors. They had condescended to give him an opportunity of wiping off his heavy obligations by an ordinary courtesy to one of their friends, and he neglected it—never even wrote to them to explain or apologize. I need scarcely say their indignation was intense, and when in 1830 the Archbishop had again to fly for his life, and narrowly escaped with it from the enraged populace, who broke into his hotel in Paris and threw his furniture out of the windows into the Seine, was it possible for them to feel the slightest sympathy for his second reverse of fortune? It is quite true that gratitude is not one of the "four cardinal virtues." As far as my mission was concerned, however, I suffered no loss by the obliviousness of his Eminence. I had excellent seats secured for me by the kindness of the Mayor and of my friends in the British Embassy, both for the coronation and the subsequent installation of the Knights of the Order of the St. Esprit. The entrance of the King and royal family, accompanied by detachments from all the principal regiments in the service, to the amount of ten thousand men, was an exceedingly fine sight, which I witnessed from the windows of my own lodgings. The coronation was the grandest spectacle I have ever seen, and the installation on the day following one of the most interesting from the celebrity of the persons present. The Duke D'ANGOULEME, "the Dauphin," as he was then designated, heir presumptive to the throne of France, and husband of Madame," only daughter of the unfortunate Louis XVI.; the venerable Duke DE BOURBON, CONDÉ, father of the Duc D'ENGHIEN, whose execution at Vincennes by the arbitrary order of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE in 1804 excited the sympathy of Europe, and LOUIS PHILIPPE, Duke of Orleans, afterward "King of the French." Next to these royal personages, and equal to them in celebrity, were TALLEYRAND and CHATEAUBRIAND, who, though political opponents, advanced together to receive the *accolade* from their sovereign. TALLEYRAND, who was lame, stumbled as he approached the throne, and was courteously supported by his adversary. A murmur ran through the august assembly, and I have no doubt "Le Franpais ne maint" indulged in many an epigram on the occasion. I will not here say reason to mention TALLEYRAND again, I will venture to record an anecdote of him which I have not met with in print, and amusingly illustrates his diplomatic discretion. A tradesman to whom he was indebted a considerable sum having made many unsuccessful efforts to obtain payment, planted himself in the *porte cochere* of the Prince's hotel, and resolutely accosted him as he was entering his carriage. "Que me voules vous monsieur?" asked the minister. "Monseigneur, je veux seulement savoir *quand* son Excellence vous dirait bien me payer?" "Vous êtes bien curieux," observed his Excellency, pulling up the window. The story is not apropos of his Excellency being made a knight of the Order of the Saint Esprit; but that he was entitled to the grand cordon of the order of Bonne Esprits there are sufficient proofs, independent of this evasive answer.

I returned to Paris on the 5th of June, the day before his Majesty, and witnessed his arrival in state at the Tuileries from the windows of the apartments of Sir JOHN BURGES, at the corner of the Rues de Rivoli and Castiglione, and on the 10th of July, the pageant of the Coronation of CHARLES X. was produced at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, with a prelude by PEAKE entitled "The Ramsbottoms at Rheims," a name made popular at that period by a series of letters in the *John Bull* newspaper, edited by THEODORE HOOK, and wherein a Mrs. Ramsbottoms promulgated her opinions "on things in general" something in the style of our later acquaintance, Mrs. Brown. It had been anticipated by

smile so quickly that almost before I had recovered from my surprise at finding this person next so close to the first scarcely an end was to be seen.

The jet ants carry this easy-going style into ordinary life, and may be seen in the summer time doing what few ants do, namely, idling. They have a way of assembling together in considerable numbers just outside the nest, and remaining quite still in the sunshine, instead of running about and working as do most other ants, whether the sun shine upon them or not. I need scarcely say that both these ants are well worthy of examination under the microscope. All insects are worthy of such an examination, but some seem to be more worthy than others, and of such are these two species of ants, so different from each other in form, color and disposition.—*The Dark Blue.*

LOVE'S MUSIC.

Love held a harp between his hands, and lo
The master-hand, upon the harp-strings laid,
By way of pretude such a sweet tune played
As made the heavenly happy tears o'erflow!
But sad and wilder did that music grow;
And, like the wail of woods by storm gusts swayed,
While yet the awful thunder's wrath is
Earth has faint beneath the coming blow.
Still wilder waxed that tune, until at length
The strong strings, strained by sudden stress
and sharp,
Of that musician's hand intolerable,
And jarred by sweep of unrelenting strength,
Sundered, and all the music broken fell.
Such was Love's music—lo, the Shattered
Harp!

—*Philip Bourke Marston, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

FIRST FAILURES.—Yes, indeed, if we have the right sort in us, these failures at the outset are grand materials for success. To the feeble they are, of course, stumbling-blocks. The wretched weakling goes no further; he lags behind, and subsides into a life of failure. And so by this winnowing process the number of the athletes in the great Olympics of life is restricted to a few, and there is clear space in the arena. There is certainly no old man among us—an old and successful man—who will not willingly admit that he was made by his failures, and that what he once thought his hard fate was in reality his good fortune. And thou, my bright-headed, bright-witted child, thou thinkest that thou canst carry Parnassus by storm, learn to possess thyself in patience. Not easy the lesson, I know) not obeying the knowledge that success is not attainable *per saltum*, by a bon, step and a jump, but by arduous passages of gallant perseverance, toilsome efforts long sustained, and, most of all by repeated failures. Hard, I know, is that last word, grating harshly upon the ear of youth. Say, then, that we mollify it a little,—then we strip it of its outer crassitudinousness and asperity; and truthfully may we do so, my dear. For these failures are, as I have said, but stepping-stones to success; proofs of perseverance at the work, nay-at-least-more-of-the-desired and-before-thy-time. If success were to crown thine efforts now, verbum, would be the great mocker of the hereafter! It is the brave resolution to "do better next time" that lays the substrata of all real greatness. Many a promising reputation has been prematurely destroyed by early success. The good sap runs out from the trunk into feeble offshoots or suckers. The hard discipline of the knife is wanted. I repeat that it is not pleasant; but when that feelest the sharpness of the edge, think that all who have gone before thee have been lacerated in like manner.—*Essays of an Optimist, by John William Kaye, F. R. S.*

A PEN AND INK SKETCH OF SIR THOMAS BROWNE.—It is not difficult, from the fragmentary notices that have been left to us, to put together some picture of his personal appearance. He was a man of dignified appearance, with striking resemblance, as SOUTHEY has remarked, to CHARLES I., "always cheerful, but never merry," given to occasional blushing, little inclined to talk, but strikingly original when once launched in conversation; sedate in his dress, and obeying some queer medical crotchets as to its proper arrangement; always at work in the intervals of his "dreadful practice;" and generally a sober and dignified physician. From some letters which have been preserved, we catch a view of his social demeanor. He was evidently an affectionate and liberal father, with good old-centurion views of the wide extent of the paternal prerogative. One of his sons was a promising naval officer, and sends home from beyond the seas accounts of such contretemps as were likely to please the fond heart of the father of his present. In his answers, the good Sir THOMAS quotes ARISTOTLE'S definition of fortitude for the benefit of his gallant Lieutenant, and argues elaborately to dissuade him from a practice which he believes to prevail in "the King's shippe, where, in desperate cases, they blow up the same." He proves by most excellent reasons, and by the authority of PLUTARCH, that such self-immolation is an unnecessary strain of gallantry; yet somehow we feel rather glad that Sir THOMAS could not be a witness to the reception of this sensible, but perhaps rather superfluous, advice, in the mess-room of the *Marie Rose*. It is more pleasant to observe the carefulness with which he has treasured up and reports all the compliments to the Lieutenant's baker and widow which have reached him from time to time on the voyages. This son appears to have died young, comparatively early age; but with his father's fine old Norfolk blood in his father, traveled in various parts of Europe, and there became a distinguished physician—he maintained a long correspondence, full of those curious details in which his sire delighted. His son, for example, writes from Prague that "in the mines of Bohemia" is reported to be a spirit; and another at the tin mine at Stackenwald, in the shape of a monke, who makes the workers, playeth on the bagpipe, and many such tricks." They correspond, however, on more legitimate inquiries, and on the points to be noticed in the medical lectures. Sir THOMAS takes a great interest in the fate of an unlucky "scrivenger" which found its way to London in a cage, and was doomed to liberate some of the imprisoned flies. The poor bird was at last overcome by a piece of iron weighing two and a halfounces, which, strange to say, it could not digest. It soon afterward died "a sudden," whether from the severity of the weather or from the peculiar nature of the diet.

The greatest glory of his life was his receiving the honor of knighthood from CHARLES II. in 1671. Dr. JOHNSON is eloquent on the skill of his favorite monarch in discovering merit, and his virtue in rewarding it. He confesses a twinge of conscience compels him to add, "with such flattery distinctions at least as cost him nothing." The good Doctor died in 1682, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and met his end, as we are assured, in the spirit of his own writings. "There is," he says, "but one comfort left, that, though it be in the power of the weakest arm to take away life, it is not in the strongest to deprive us of death."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE WEATHER IN MARS.—But we are naturally led to inquire whether the phenomena which our meteorologists have to deal with—clouds, fog and mist, wind-storms and rain-storms—can be recognized, either directly or in their effects, when Mars is studied with the telescope. The answer is full of interest. We have been able to learn much respecting the meteorology of this distant world. In the first place we see that at times the features of its globe—those well-recognized markings which indicate the figure of oceans and continents—are hidden from view as if by clouds. A whitish light replaces the well-marked red color of the continents or the equally well-marked green-blue tint of the oceans. But more. We can at times actually watch the gradual clearing up of the Martial skies, for we can see the whitish region of light gradually growing smaller and smaller, the features it had concealed coming gradually into view. On one occasion Mr. LOCKYER was observing Mars with an excellent telescope, six inches in aperture, when he became aware that a change of this sort was in progress. A certain well-known sea was partially concealed from view by a great cloud-mass spreading over many thousand square miles of the Martial surface. But as the hours passed, the clouds seemed to be melting away, whether by the sun's heat or because they had fallen in rain was, of course, not determinable. When Mr. LOCKYER ceased observing for the evening—at about 11h. 30m.—more than half of the sea before concealed had come into view. But on the same night, the eagle-eyed DAWES, the prince of modern telescopists, as he has been called, was also studying the planet of war. Waiting until the outlines of the oceans and continents had become clearly discernible, he made ("in the wee sma' hours ayont the twae") an excellent drawing of Mars. When this was compared with the drawing made at an earlier hour by Mr. LOCKYER, it was seen that the clouds which had concealed a portion of the planet had, at the later hour, passed completely away, insomuch that the whole of the shore-line, which was at first concealed, had been restored to view. And it is worthy of notice that, referring these events to Martial time, it appeared that the cloudy weather in this part of Mars had occurred in the forenoon, the midday hour (as often happens on earth) bringing clear weather, which would seem to have lasted until the Martial afternoon was far advanced. But we can also learn something of the general progress of the weather during a Martial day. It would seem that, as a rule, the Martial mornings and evenings are misty. This, at least, seems the most satisfactory explanation of the whitish light which is usually seen all around the planet's disc; for the parts of the planet which lie near the edge of the disc are those where the sun is low—that is, where it is either morning or evening out yonder on Mars. The presence, therefore, of this whitish light would seem to indicate misty mornings and misty evenings in Mars.

It seems clear, too, that—as with ourselves—Winter is more cloudy than Summer; for it is always noticed that near the Martial solstices, the markings on that half of the planet where Winter is in progress are very indistinctly seen, a whitish light sometimes replacing the red and green markings altogether in these regions. On the contrary, at these seasons, the regions where Summer is in progress are generally very well seen.—*The Cornhill.*

THE MOST ABSORBING PASSION.—Singularly enough, one of the topics of the month now passing away was alluded to by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS at the last public dinner, that of the News-vendors' Benevolent Society, at which he presided. He said: "I was once present at a social discussion, which originated by chance. The subject was, what was the most absorbing and the longest-lived passion in the human breast? What was the passion so powerful that it would almost induce the generous to be mean, the careless to be cautious, the guileless to be deeply designing, the dove to emulate the serpent? A daily editor, of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised those present by saying, with the greatest confidence, that the passion unquestionably was the passion of getting orders for the play. There had recently been a great and terrible shipwreck, and a very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in the ship's boats. One of these, a young man, on making land, came straight to London, and straight to the newspaper-office, with his verbal account of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes. That young man had witnessed the most fearful contentions between the powers of fire and water for the destruction of the ship. He had rowed away among the floating dying and the sinking dead; he had blistered by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food. As he told his dismal tale, he rolled his haggard eyes around him; and when he had finished it, and it had been noted down from his lips, he was cheered and refreshed, and asked if anything could be done for him. Even then the vaster passion was so strong within him that he faintly replied he would like an order for the play. My friend the editor admitted that this certainly was rather a strong case; but he said that during his many years' experience he had constantly witnessed an incredible amount of self-prostration and abasement, having no other object; and that almost invariably on the part of persons who could well afford to pay."—*London Society.*

ST. MICHAEL'S CAVE.—A small party, including the writer, dived into the wonderful St. Michael's cave, and aided by a good supply of magnesium, saw in all their glories the marvelous stalactitic formations that are there to be seen in unparalleled magnificence. Lofty halls with arched roofs supported by bamboo-like columns, terraces and stair-cases, (though not with stairs,) balconies and passages, of all magnitudes and without an approach to order; caverns yawning awfully, and grottoes gracefully open; every form of inclosure, in short, is included in that wonderful piece of natural architecture. And the decorations! Glittering stalactites and stalagmites everywhere reuniting in fantastic pillars and pedestals, and falling in pendent ornaments in wild profusion; and, most curious of all, gracefully-folded curtains of the stalactite material, formed, we may suppose, by the liquid lime-carbonate pouring in the first instance in a waved sheet through long zigzag cracks in the roofs of the caverns, and solidifying in its downward flow. The confusion of beauty in this cave makes systematic description impossible. Yet there is an order in the architectural features, though they are so bewilderingly grouped, and one could not help thinking that out of that natural order a good addition to our artificial orders might be developed.

But exploring this cave is no light labor. It is like climbing mountains turned outside in. In some places sinuous passages have to be threaded warm fashion, and in several spots a false step would be highly dangerous. Tradition says that it reaches down below sea-level, (its entrance is 1,000 feet above,) and that there is a submarine passage to Africa, through which the greater part of the monkeys disappeared during the last siege. There are few of these primitive men now upon the Rock, but efforts are being made to prevent their entire extinction.—*James Carpenter, in Belgravia.*

LITERARY MISKNOWLEDGE.—Which is the most mortifying to a man of genius who cares for fame—to be totally unknown, or wofully misknown? Probably the second of the two cases is the least agreeable. When THACKERAY was canvassing Oxford, he introduced himself to some college don or other as the author of *Vanity Fair*. "Some thing in the BUNYAN way, I presume?" innocently inquired the great man. At Wimbledon Camp, lastyear, a gentleman seeing an officer reading aloud under a great tent to a large number of people, asked of a policeman who was keeping order, what the officer was reading. "DICKENS' *Penny Picnic*, Sir," said the policeman. This was simply laughable and nobody would have enjoyed the man's harmless misknowledge more than DICKENS himself. But it must have been rather a different case when, at a party at Oxford, a gentleman in no way distinguished by any look of peculiar stupidity, asked HAWTHORNE if he was not the author of *The Red Letter A*. It would weaken the interest some writers take in literary glory, if they would only keep their eyes open to the fact that the greater part of the knowledge of them which is possessed by the great body of the public is mere misknowledge. Very few, indeed, of the people who read a book which is popular, know more about it after a month is over than the gentleman who could not remember the title of *The Scarlet Letter*.—*Saint Paule Magazine.*

Art Notes.

At a special meeting of the Artists' Fund Society, held on the 23d inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we bow with sorrow and submission to the dispensation of Divine Providence which has removed by death our late honored fellow-member, THOMAS FETCHARD ROBBINS; that we lament the loss to our Society and to the profession at large of an artist of high talent, who labored faithfully in all the obligations we gratefully remember the genial hearty and friendly character which distinguished him in all his associations, and deeply sympathize with his family in the bereavement so truly loved and mourned.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

The memorary exhibition of GUSTAVE COURBET, a celebrated French artist, who took part with the Communists, and who was captured by the Versailleists, is announced among the latest news from Paris. COURBET was born in one of the interior departments of France, in 1819, and first appeared as an exhibitor in 1844. Though showing undoubted talent, COURBET's works never became favorites with the public. A few years ago a large number of them, chiefly hunting pieces, were on exhibition at GOUPIL's. Vigorous and correct drawing and strong light and shade were the characteristics of this artist's work.

The illustration of our periodicals has become a special branch of art, in which not a few of our younger artists are winning distinction. Among them we may notice the designs of Mr. ARTHUR LUMLEY, whose illustration of CARLETON'S ballad of "Betsey and I are out," appears in a recent issue of *Harper's Weekly*, and shows the artist's power of representing the conflicting expressions of the human countenance. His latest work, "Rival Schools," in which the pupils of two "finishing" establishments for young ladies" are meeting in Fifth-avenue, is truthful and humorous in treatment.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Those ungrateful citizens of New-York who are beginning to raise their voices against the lively little sparrows which make all our parks and squares so cheerful, because they must live and have sense enough to live on the best that they can find, ought to read the accounts of the ravages of the worms in some of the Western towns and cities. The trees look as "when and sober" as if a pestilence had passed over them. Every green thing is devoured, and everything of any other hue is overrun with the little monsters. People dodge in the streets as if shot with invisible pop-guns; ladies pick up their skirts and go into the middle of the streets to avoid the dangling nuisances, and everybody curses the worms. When we think of these things and the annual plagues that used to visit us, we should walk over shaded parks and sidewalks in peace, and bless the little sparrows that get up early in the morning and seize the vagrant worms, nipping their villainous career in the bud; nor should we insist upon their living exclusively upon a "diet of worms," but allow them a fair modicum of grain and vegetables from our own supplies.

It may be very delightful to have a secluded and picturesque residence on an island, but such a life has its drawbacks. A gentleman who had a romantic abode on the island of Jersey, not long since, took the liberty to go to England and left his house in the hands of servants during his absence. When he returned he found that very high life had been going on below stairs, and that the expense came chiefly on him. The piano had been removed to the kitchen and a number of young men had been invited in, including two of Her Majesty's soldiers; and dancing, drinking, smoking and other carnal delights had reigned nightly among the pots and kettles. Wine, porter and spirits had disappeared wonderfully; the store of provisions had been greatly reduced and drawers had been robbed of money and valuables. A day of reckoning came, however, for the short-sighted revelers when the owner of the house returned, and with the aid of the officers of the law he succeeded in recovering his domain and suppressing the insurrection. If one enjoys the delights of a life in Jersey, he must expect to take its risks, of course including the chance of an uprising in his own kitchen.

The people of Indiana are no better than the rest of the world in some of their practices, but in other respects their zeal in the cause of righteousness is terrible to all hapless offenders. In some parts of the State, at least, fishing on Sunday seems to be a greater offense than piracy, murder or even horse-stealing. An enthusiastic disciple of ISAAK WALTON, not long since, was indiscreet enough to indulge in his favorite pastime on the sacred day, when the officers of the outraged law seized him, confiscated his tackle, converted his whisky-flask to their own use, and dragged him before the Magistrates, where he was convicted and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Luckily, some friends of his had influence, and secured a commutation of the penalty to $25 fine with costs. If the Indianians would spread their virtuous zeal over a greater number of subjects, instead of concentrating it on one, it might be better for them in the long run.

The power of writing one's own name, on which so much stress is put at times, is, like all other powers, subject to abuse. The readiness with which people put their signatures to any paper that is laid before them is a species of misrepresentation which occasionally causes trouble, and always does harm. Many very excellent persons sign recommendations and petitions with perfect indifference as to their contents and purpose, and often with complete ignorance of the same. There was an illustration of the value of signatures, obtained in the ordinary way, in the Consistorial Court at Exeter, England, lately. A squabble had arisen in the Church over some matter, on which petitions had been presented both for and against. The name of a Mr. RIDGE was found among the "humble petitioners" on both sides, and when examined with regard to it, he admitted that when he signed one of the papers he "had no idea what it was about." He is a very common case, and people ought to reform their careless habits in this particular altogether.

Some of the Philadelphia doctors have lately been exercising their poor wits over a tolerably healthy two-headed baby, a product of Ohio. What profound conclusions they may ultimately reach regarding this unnecessarily gifted being, we cannot guess, but Heaven send it be not the forerunner of a general transformation of the race into two-headed monsters, in accordance with the prophetic teachings of DARWIN. The change from monkeys to the present shape of the human form divine was a decided improvement in many respects, as might be easily shown to the satisfaction of all persons of taste, but what would a person do with two heads? The musty saw which declares such a combination of craniums to be better than the single article, never meant that both should surmount the same trunk. The idea of having two headaches at once, or of being endowed with double the usual number of teeth for the attacks of decay and torment, is too horrible to think of. If the philosophers who have this bicephalous baby in hand feel compelled to decide that he is likely to prove the father of a new race, they would be justified in subjecting him to a thorough dissection in the interests of science.

While women are clamoring so eagerly for what they call their "natural rights," it may be well to recur once more to what we humbly conceive to be a natural right of men which is nowadays denied them. If a man falls in love he must forego all hope of rescue or take the risk of a suit for breach of promise. Here is certainly an invasion of the right of every man to change his mind for good and sufficient reasons, or at least to escape punishment if it changes in spite of himself. One of the hardest cases lately recorded is that of one Dr. EVANS, of Cardiff, in England, who had for some time been devoting his valuable time to making himself agreeable to Miss NEWBY. After a while he experienced a change of heart, and frankly told the maiden that his feelings toward her were "no longer those of love," and furthermore, that his prospects would not justify him in marrying. But he was not to escape so easily, and Miss NEWBY set the lawyers upon him. This apparently not making his prospects any brighter, he proposed to surrender, and offered to renew the engagement on the understanding that he could not "hope to marry for some time to come." The relentless plaintiff would not accept capitulation on such terms, and pressed the suit until she got a verdict for £100. Now, this is a distressing case of man's wrongs, and the matter should be taken up by the reformers, who have just now no better subject for agitation.

Lawyers, as a class, are noted for sharp practice, but in the great West, which is so prolific of monstrosities of every kind, they acquire a degree of keenness unattainable in any other climate. Two horse thieves were lately on trial at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there was every prospect that they would get their deserts in the end. Suddenly they had occasion to leave the presence of the Court with their counsel for important consultation. His Honor the Judge, the jury and the eager spectators waited anxiously for their return for some time, but they came not. The talented counsel were discovered after a thorough search, taking their ease in an inn, but the prisoners are supposed to have departed for the delightful region "where the woodbine twineth."

DIOGENES' famous exploring expedition with a lantern was, so far as the record shows, a failure, and there has been little encouragement since that time for similar investigations. There is, however, occasionally gratifying evidence that the "noblest work of God" has not been altogether abandoned on account of the little success which attends it. One Mr. WM. TAYLOR, of Hanley, we are told by a Birmingham paper, recently paid his proportion of various debts, contracted twenty years ago, in respect to which he has long ceased to have any legal liabilities. Among the creditors was Earl GRANVILLE, who, on receiving his dividend, presented Mr. TAYLOR with a handsome silver tankard, accompanied by a letter in these terms:

NO. 16 BURTON-STREET, LONDON.

SIR: To a man who has given proof of such persevering integrity, any [illegible] may appear superfluous; but I shall be obliged if you will accept the accompanying [illegible] present as a mark of respect. Your obedient servant,

GRANVILLE.

Your genuine Yankee boy can hardly be surpassed in point of enterprise and smartness after all, even by the upstarts in the West. Your Western urchin does well in the matter of stealing and knocking his father down on the smallest provocation, but when it comes to a fine stroke of business, commend us to the real Connecticut lad. A fair instance comes to us from Wallingford, where, the other day, two boys took possession of a fish-peddler's wagon while he was temporarily absent, and proceeded to sell out his entire stock. They tried to "beat" the market by underselling all competitors, and as the stock cost them nothing, of course they could afford to depreciate the commodity to any extent. They made a very good thing of it, however, pocketing the proceeds and adding insult to the injuries already suffered by the worthy fishmonger, by leaving his team for him to hunt up as best he could. They will be fitted in a few years to go into the railroad speculations, where they will find an ample field for the exercise of their financial business talents.

A woman cannot be endowed with extraordinary charms of person that has to take the trouble of founding a new religious sect for the promotion of kissing. Under the proper conditions kissing is, without doubt, a delightful exercise, but to make it a part of one's religious duty, is to place a degree of constraint upon it, against which the natural man rebels. One Mrs. GIBLING, of Suffolk, England, is the leader of a new sect, the chief peculiarity of which is that the members are required to "salute each other with an holy kiss." Whether she began the movement because she herself suffered from a want of attention of this sort, or whether her only object was to benefit others, we "have not sufficient information to form a belief," as the lawyers say. At all events there is no reason to suppose that she had any wish but to benefit mankind, and womankind in instituting a religious exercise of a kind so agreeable in itself, but so gross and unspiritual rabble, who were not admitted to a share in the secret occasionally of the new sect, took it into their multitudinous head that there was something about it that ought to be put down, and so mobbed Mrs. GIBLING and her adherents. These unceremonious proceedings have brought the subject before the Magistrates, who are supposed to be competent to solve all human difficulties, and we may look for a special decision presently as to whether or not kissing shall be allowed as a religious rite.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In an article on "What shall Ministers Preach?" the *Independent* puts the ground that those who claim that the pulpit should be exclusively occupied with spiritual matters, and those who believe it is only profitable to preach on "temporal moralities," are both wrong. It says:

"Those doctrines and duties which have their centre in God, especially as revealed to the Gospel of Christ, are not more fundamental parts of religion, simply to supply the historic and the sanctions of preaching, [illegible] they so obscure and impalpable as to [illegible] abstract utterance or perplex the [illegible]. They are vital, and withal indispensable, in the formation of a sound religious character. They constitute really the strongest element of appeal to human nature. It should always be a primary object with the Christian pulpit to turn men's hearts unto God; and this [illegible] by preaching the true God in his attributes, [illegible] government, plan of [illegible] and providence over the world. A pulpit which [illegible] distinct and positive theology, which is [illegible] essence, would be like a cesspunn without [illegible] inside. It would be a mere [illegible] of [illegible]. And if it were possible, that [illegible] hearts in God would not exist, for the [illegible] reason, or be energized by the highest motives. A bad theology in the pulpit, as in the press and everywhere else, is a prolific [illegible] to humanity, and is not be as forbearing in all respects as a theological morality; yet, as compared with truth and the normal effects thereof, it is a grave calamity to the world. Equally clear is it that the ethics of time which [illegible] of the temporal relations of men, whether they be domestic, social, or political, should [illegible] the freest scope in the utterances of the Christian teacher. There is nothing in this world too good to be commended, or too bad to be condemned; and the Christian teacher is just the man of all others to commend the good and condemn the bad. There are no select vices, licensed by custom, sanctioned by law, which limit the freedom of exposure and rebuke. The idea of some [illegible] because a subject has political relations, it must be carefully ignored by the preacher, whatever may be its moral merits, is an error of [illegible] founded in either sin or ignorant prejudice. Whatever concerns morality in any of its [illegible] is an appropriate theme for Christian utterance. The only in the pulpit or out of it is, how the question is one of opportune selection, due proportion, wise adaptation to existing wants, and discreet presentation, so as best to gain the end."

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The *Golden Age* discusses the question of the importance of baptism as a religious rite. It regards it as having been in the early times a symbol of one's separation from the world, not then Christianized, but now it says:

"It is not the old traditional [illegible] that is wanted now, but the thing [illegible] shall stand for, the spiritual substance [illegible] itself felt in the community by its moral [illegible] and shedding ameliorations and [illegible] through the world. And this real [illegible] justice and mercy and humanity [illegible] show itself, not by immersion [illegible] but by baptism of honesty [illegible] the counter and at the broker's [illegible] of truthfulness when tempted to lie for gain, of kindness to the unfortunate, of charity to the poor, of fidelity to principle at the ballot-box, and of supreme goodness of heart and [illegible] of mind. The old sign counts for [illegible]. No man can buy goods on credit or get [illegible] accounted one who the quickest because he has been immersed; for that sign does not stand for any valid and vital fact in our American life. It has no solid and veracious substance behind it that our people care for or can rely upon. They want the substance of goodness, the high-toned morality, the invigorating consecration to truth and right, the self-forgetting philanthropy, and the outgoing of these spiritual qualities command universal respect and win universal homage. And just in proportion as the Church sets itself to create this substance of spirituality, as it insists on a daily baptism of benevolence and sobriety, as it compels a confession of purity, self-denial and virtue, will it put itself at the head of our civilization, and win the enthusiasm of the best hearts and brains to its banner. But if it persists in putting the sign before and above the substance, and making that the essential thing in its administration, it will lose what support it has, and sink into deserved contempt."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

The *Christian Union* has a timely and thoughtful article on the "Danger of the Time." It thinks the outcry against "scientific infidelity" uncalled for. The greatest danger to Christianity, it says, is not, and never will be, on its intellectual side. The real danger is sketched as follows:

"The temptations to worldliness and selfishness and corruption which lie in practical life are the most dangerous enemies of Christianity. These evil forces of the world, the flesh, the devil, are not confined in their action to men's single lives. They organize great assaults on the common life of society. They build bad Governments, they generate pernicious customs, they take possession of the complicated machinery of national and social life. It is against such forms of wrong—mischiefs which infect whole communities—that the Christian Church should rouse itself to most vigorous action. Our nation is suffering from a growing evil, whose nature Christian men ought to understand, and which they ought to oppose under as strong a sense of religious duty as influences any act of their lives. That danger is the corruption of our politics and our Government by the direct use of money. There has grown up of late years a class of men who make politics their business for the simple purpose of making money out of it. They gain control of party machinery by dexterity, and then sell the honors and advantages which they control. Men of political ambition recognize their power and seek their support. The man elected to office through their influence must submit in their unclean acts to the dictation of the power that made and can unmake them. Those who in this way own legislators and governors sell their wares to whoever will buy."

After speaking of this great evil more in detail, the article concludes:

"There is one thing in this country that is stronger even than money, and that is conscience. If the Christianized conscience of our people can be fairly brought to bear on this evil spirit of political corruption, it will drive it out. But this cannot be done until their leaders rouse the people, and the people rouse themselves, to see what the danger is."

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian*, in commenting upon the approaching Unitarian anniversary at Boston and the topics that ought to be discussed, says:

"It seems to us that it, instead of discussing questions of speculative philosophy or theological metaphysics, we should really face anew the question, Is Christianity true, and what are the claims to credence as a miraculous and supernatural revelation, we should really help a great many ministers and laymen, now befogged on the banks of that Newfoundland between the solid continents of the old world of thought and the new, to take a new departure and perhaps get into harbor. We are persuaded that it will be much safer for the doubters or deniers of a supernatural Christianity to skirmish as far as possible from the actual fortresses in the open fields of general speculation than to 'move on the works' and take them. And we believe it will be far more satisfactory for Christian believers to go into their works and man and defend them, and turn their argumentative guns (not Quaker guns) upon the assailants, than to be shifting the battle-ground to the air or the water, and resting their argument upon the fate of the Darwinian theory or Prof. HUXLEY'S physics. We think it a sensible mean saying that the great question of the day is 'Spiritualism *versus* Materialism,' or 'mind against matter.' We don't agree with them. The great question is, 'Have we a revealed religion or not?' Are we just going to lose, or have we already lost (as the wise know, and only wait until the fools find out) the religion of eighteen centuries, and are we just flung back upon pure naturalism to make, with the help of past experience and Christian failure, a new religion for ourselves? If that is the business in hand we liberal Christians, who have, in spite of ourselves, furnished the pioneers of the new religion—American Religion or Free Religion—had better decide whether there are any historical or logical reasons why we should not shut up our churches, cease talking about Christianity, and go heartily to work at the great job before the coming century!"

THE OBSERVER.

The *Observer* in speaking of what should be taught from the pulpit, takes the ground that it is not so much practical morality that is wanted as vital religion. It says:

"The truth is, that men do not need so much the instruction that shall teach them minutely the obligations and forms of moral obligation, as the tremendous [illegible] motives derived from the Gospel, which will make them willing to acknowledge practically the fact of obligation, by breaking off sin, and yielding themselves to the will of the great Lawgiver. The powers of the soul, torpid and insensible to spiritual things, need to be roused to life, and made to apprehend, with the vividness of conscious reality, the facts of obligation and personal guilt; and the grand instrumentality by which this result can be effected, must necessarily supersede all half-way methods of reform. All systems of morals, and their force in directing nice distinctions in morals, or depicting the mischiefs of overlooking them. What the world needs today, is not more eloquent teachers of morals, so much as earnest preachers of the great doctrines of the Gospel of Christ. There is room for change in human nature, necessary, which can be effected, and on a grand scale, has been effected only by the instrumentalities which have brought evangelical truth home to the heart and the conscience. Far distant be that day when the pulpit shall become a platform of lectures, or a rostrum for impotent moral essays for 'the foolishness of preaching,' or surrender the secret of its power at the dictation of men who see in the pulpit itself nothing better than the platform of the lecturer."

THE EVANGELIST.

The *Evangelist* has an article, by Rev. THEODORE L. CUTLER, on the woman-suffrage question. His views on this subject may be gathered from the following extract:

"God made man and woman to be sharers in government, but in totally different spheres of dominion. As the instrument of civil headship and responsibility in the conduct of States, the head of armies, the administration of justice, the authority of magistracy and police, the strong arm power. Man governs by baton and by ballot. On him is laid the burden of these public functions. Woman has her God-given empire, in which she equally rules by heart power. She governs from within, by persuasions, by captivities of love, by force of character, by a power as subtle and as gentle as that of the beneficent sunbeam. Woman's empire is wide enough, and her governmental burdens heavy enough already. She has quite enough now on her hands in educating herself and her young immortals committed to her, in governing her household, in providing for nursery and table, in exercising that gentle but mighty influence over man without which he soon degenerates into domestic barbarism. Woe to the man whose woman finger is not her beautiful sceptre, and rudely snatches after the ballot, and the police club of civil authority. There is something very contemptible in the spectacle of a few masculine agitators throwing up their arms in despair over the rottenness and ruin into which politics and parties has precipitated our politics, and then calling to woman to quit her nursery and her school, the sick room and the heartstone, and fly to the ballot-box to save the Republic! Let the men reform themselves, and reform their wicked misgovernment, or else accept the discipline of their own delinquencies. If I were a woman I should despise the bearded impudence who, in utter despair over the prevalent political corruption, are piteously bearing me to quit my wide and onerous round of duties in government, and come to the rescue of the solemn humbugs they are shamefully mismanaging. All intelligent women ought to treat such fellows with the contempt they deserve."

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

The *Christian at Work* has an article on the disposition of people to make Sunday a day of recreation rather than of worship, in which it says:

"There is a strong current in favor of the complete secularization of Sunday. It is not sufficient, in order to stop this current, to preach a stricter observance of the religious uses of the Sabbath. Our country will be lost to Christianity if we meet the evils which abound with nothing more effective than denunciation. We must adapt our methods of religious culture more completely to the necessities of human nature. The majority of those, who, in our larger towns, and during the Summer especially, devote the day to walks and rides and other out-door recreations, are trades men, artisans or laborers. They are closely confined to business, most of them to shops, during the week, and their sole relief from the evils which attend such confinement is their 'Sunday rest.' It is criminal blindness to ignore the fact that this relief, this rest, must needs be more largely physical than that of better-to do classes. They who live in more comfortable homes, whose days of leisure are more frequent, who can, if they choose, take time from week-day toil for the recuperation of weary bodies, who go in Summer to the sea-side or the mountains, and there, perchance, consort as if 'off duty,' do not well to denounce as Sabbath-breakers those who, after each week's close imprisonment, seek health and heart in the open country. To denounce the Sabbath-breaking which tests the body, and to approve the Sabbath-keeping which neglects the soul, is a thoughtlessness which is not uncommon, and which is not far removed from hypocrisy. It is too much to ask that they who are shut up in man's close town for six days shall not seek God's open country on the seventh, but shall coop themselves up in hot churches to listen to long sermons. A less conventional observance of the Sabbath must be allowed to meet the absolute needs of what we call our 'working population.'"

AMERICAN MESSENGER.

The *American Messenger*, in alluding to recent events in China and the treatment of Chinese in this country, says:

"To us in this enlightened country the conduct of the mandarins seems narrow and intolerant. But with our professions of liberality, and our boasted claim that this country is the refuge of the oppressed of every clime, it would be hard to prove that our treatment of the Chinese who have come here to labor was not equally narrow and intolerant. When quiet and unoffending foreigners are made the buts of ridicule and abuse; when Senators in Congress denounce their coming, and demand that our doors shall be closed against them; when a sovereign State threatens to deprive its railroads that shall employ them either in constructing or operating their roads of all their privileges; when delegates from the whole country meet, as they have done the past month in New-York, to denounce the Burlingame treaty for sanctioning the introduction of Chinese labor into the country; and when speakers at the Working Men's Union in New-York declare that 'California is cursed with a set of vipers,' and boldly intimate that unless they are excluded from the country they shall resort to force, there certainly is not much evidence of superior civilization or of Christian forbearance and magnanimity. But whatever may be the course of politicians or of combinations of workmen, the duty of Christians is plain. They are to meet with open hands and welcome words and Christian teaching those who come to our shores, and are not to forget that China is an important part of the world,' which they cannot overlook as they 'go to preach the Gospel to every creature.' The commercial connection is but the obedience to the great command, have gone to that vast empire to plant the standard of the cross. They are to remember that there is vitality and power in the seeds of truth that have there been sown, which will yet overthrow all forms of error; and, above all, they are not to forget, even when darkness, lowering and persecution threatens, that God is on the side of His everlasting truth."

THE FREE METHODIST.

The *Free Methodist* attempts to show that it is impossible for a religious body to hold together without church organization. It says:

"Such has been the tendency in all ages for churches to grow, and prosper, and flourish, and then run into formalism, and worldly policy, and in the end to deny Christ and become the synagogues of Satan, that many good people have come to a notion that all church organizations are evil, and only evil, continually. Hence, every few years we find those starting up who ignore all churches as such, and who claim to be themselves, and the few who agree with their notions, as the Church of Christ, *par excellence*. If they fizzle out, there is an end of them; but if they prosper, it is not long before they become one of the churches of the land, notwithstanding all their professions and protestations to the contrary. About forty years ago such a people originated in Vermont. In consideration to all sects, they took the general name of Christians. Yet, being mostly Baptists who entered into the measure, they insisted on immersion as a Christian doctrine. There was also a leading Unitarian element among them, and, by degrees, this Unitarian sentiment became incorporated in the testimony of the new Church no-Church. Also, a few years later, a very pious and energetic German in Pennsylvania inaugurated the 'Church of God,' with the ostensible purpose to ignore all denominational peculiarities, and hold the Bible only as the basis of doctrine and discipline. This 'Church of God' is now as much of a denomination of Christians as any Church in the land, numbering many distinct societies, and over 100,000 members as strictly denominational as any other. They have not religion, and are one of the most evangelical denominations in the land."

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

The *Presbyterian Banner*, (Pittsburg, Penn.,) in speaking of the importance of making the religious element prominent in the education of children, says: "The parent who would be faithful to the trust committed to him and discharge his duties aright, must see that the religious element is kept prominent in the whole course of his child's training. Religion should never be divorced from education. That parent is faithless to his trust who does not seek institutions for the education of his children when they must leave home, where religion is ever kept prominent. The injunction is to fathers, as the heads and representatives of families, and hence to all parents, fathers and mothers: Bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Speakers and writers sometimes appear to imply that the whole weight of responsibility rests upon mothers; but the Apostle addresses fathers, and exhorts them to train up their children aright. It is the father's duty to see that it is done; the mother is an aid in the work—a help-meet; and there are heavy responsibilities resting upon both—fathers and mothers both are to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

THE MORAVIAN.

The *Moravian* (Bethlehem, Penn.,) in speaking of the importance of preserving the peculiarities of the church which it represents, says:

"Let us part with our good old Moravian peculiarities with regret, and only when we have ascertained that they cannot be adapted to the times in which we live. It is so often forgotten that the spirit and underlying principle of a usage can be (and ought to be) maintained, though the external observance has been found to be out of place in altered circumstances and times. Let not the two be confounded and so joined together that with the latter the former must also disappear. We contend at the moment think of a single one of the distinguishing peculiarities of our Church or congregational life which does not, in our judgment, deserve to be perpetuated in a modified form as the requirements of the times seem to demand. The 'choir' system, love-feast, our celebration of the great church festivals and of our own memorial days, the liturgy, meeting, the 'Gemeinstunde,' each of these is susceptible of extension, and should be retained, because there is a blessing in them, and because they are a part of the distinctive religious culture and life of the Brethren's Church. That the external manner of them should every where be the same, is not at all necessary."

ST. PETER.

*St. Peter

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1871.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The slaughter in Paris is still going on, and it is said that there are not less than 20,000 dead bodies in the houses and cellars. The Government troops now occupy most of the city, the insurgents being surrounded in Belleville and the neighboring quarters, where they still fight with desperation. Conflagrations are still raging in various quarters, and several theatres have been burned. It is stated that about one-fourth of the city has been destroyed. The London Fire Brigade is on the way to the scene of destruction. The Archbishop and priests, held as hostages by the Communists, it is believed, have been shot, though there is as yet no definite information to that effect. A Court-martial for the trial of insurgents will commence its sittings to-morrow, and dispatches have been sent to foreign Powers, requesting that the fugitives be extradited as criminals.

GENERAL.

A Pittston dispatch says the shaft of one of the mines is on fire, and all the miners are inside. None can escape. A later dispatch gives the following particulars: The West Pittston shaft, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and worked by BLAKE & Co., of New-York, is burning. There is only one outlet. Part of the men have been saved. No particulars have yet been obtained, but it seems to be a repetition of the Avondale catastrophe.

The Presbyterian Assembly continued in session yesterday, at Chicago, but transacted very little business of public importance.

The following bulletin gives the condition of Vice-President COLFAX yesterday: "Vice-President sleeps very well, head scrubbing him less little; has a good appetite and enjoys his food; is generally better and stronger; is kept quiet, as talking affects his head."

The United States Senate, yesterday, after some further discussion, adopted the resolution discharging Messrs. WHITE and HAMBRIGHT from custody at the close of the session by a vote of 39 to 26. The proviso that this action should not interfere with legal proceedings against them was rejected—30 to 16. The Senate subsequently adjourned sine die.

Yesterday was the last day of the Lexington (Ky.) races. There were two races, the first won by CADWALLADER'S *Allie Hunt*, the second by JAMES W. POED'S *Dixie Walnut*.

The Keystone Marble Works in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insured for $20,000.

In the St. Clement's Church case, Judge LUDLOW, of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, delivered the opinion yesterday sustaining the course of Dr. BATTERSON. The injunction restraining the vestry from dismissing the rector was granted.

Dr. JAMES R. CUTTER, for prodneing an abortion, was sentenced yesterday, at Newark, N. J., to pay a fine of $500. The fine is the highest penalty of the law, next to imprisonment.

The last stone in the bridge over the Mississippi River, at Hannibal, Mo., was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

The store of S. L. PALMER, at Newport, R. I., was robbed Friday night of $2,000 worth of goods and stocks.

SORENTO ROGERS, at Galesburg, Ill., being disappointed in a love affair, attempted suicide last evening by shooting himself in the side. The ball has not yet been extracted, and ROGERS is in a critical condition.

Since the recent rains the fires have considerably abated in Upper Ottawa, and they are now considered of a dangerous character.

HENRY K. FISHER, formerly a Pearl-street boot and shoe dealer, is under arrest at Boston, Mass., charged with obtaining $1,600 from the Atlas National Bank, by forgery.

The French Cable between Duxbury and St. Pierre Miquelon failed on Saturday. Communication with Europe is, however, maintained by means of the Western Union Company's overland lines and cables to St. Pierre.

In 1868, a rail projecting from a platform car on a side track of the Erie Railway, near Pulaski, was run into by a passenger-coach on an express-train, and three passengers, Gen. WARNER, WARNER BUCKLEY and JAS. M. SMITH, were seriously injured. Mr. BUCKLEY died from his injuries. The other two brought suits against the Company for damages. Mr. SMITH compromised for $5,000, and the Courts have awarded Gen. WARNER $20,000, he having brought suit for $50,000.

CHARLES FISCHER was last evening arrested in Jersey City, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He secured $3 from a woman on Morris-street, saying that her husband had been fined that amount in New-York, and had sent him for the money.

Mr. ROBERT STEELE has been appointed Assistant Naval Constructor, and assigned to the Navy-yard. It is probable that Mr. WILLIAM MORGETTS will be made Naval Constructor. He is a prominent Republican, and an active member of the Grant Club of the Twentieth Ward.

Several sporting men of Jersey City, desirous of checking the decline of game in Hudson County, are about forming themselves into a society to be known as the "Jersey City Sportsman's Club." A temporary organization has been effected, CHARLES H. HERKER acting as Secretary.

A fine musical programme has been prepared for Mount Morris Park for to-morrow afternoon.

The body of a man, evidently about forty years of age, was found in the water, near the Navy-yard, yesterday. A black silk handkerchief was tied over the eyes of the deceased, and two deep wounds were found on the back of the head, giving rise to a suspicion that the deceased had been murdered.

Mr. and Mrs. JESSE R. GRANT, father and mother of the President, with two of the President's sisters, have been visiting Mr. A. L. DENNIS, President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at his house in Newark.

EDWARDS and COLLINS, the light-weight pugilists arrested on Tuesday, for indulging in their peculiar and disgusting "sport," were, yesterday, convicted in the Special Sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year each, and pay a fine of $1,000 each. The umpire received a sentence of six months' imprisonment and $500 fine.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was in session, yesterday, at Washington, and transacted considerable business. The Convention will reach the end of its labors early next week.

Yesterday's Mining Horror.

The disaster at the West Pittston coal shaft, yesterday afternoon, presents, in all but the probable lack of fatal results, a startling identity with that which occurred at Avondale, on Sept. 6, 1869. The working of the Stenben shaft at Avondale had been resumed for only four days after a three months' strike, when the awful calamity occurred which sent a thrill of horror from one end of the country to the other. The Pittston miners have just closed a much harder contested struggle with their employers, and one in which a greater amount of ill-feeling has been engendered, when some forty of their number seemed destined to find in their working cells a living sepulchre. At Avondale, the ordinary precaution of having a separate shaft for the admission of air into the mine was disregarded; so has it been at Pittston. The origin of the fire at the earlier disaster has remained to this day a matter of doubt; we have only the vaguest conjecture as to how it occured in the calamity of yesterday. There are features, however, in the occurrence at Pittston which in spite of the possible absence of any sacrifice of human life, give it a certain kind of horrible pre-eminence over its predecessor.

We need hardly recall the unsatisfied suspicions which were current at the time of the Avondale tragedy, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Coroner's jury came to the conclusion, on somewhat meagre grounds, that it had originated in the furnace at the bottom of the shaft. People who knew the extent of embittered feeling which a long strike engendered in the mining districts, had an uneasy conviction that the explanation was adopted merely to escape an investigation which might have disorganized the entire industry of the district. There are not sufficient grounds for supposing that a similar suspicion may be generated in this case; but it is nevertheless a terrible possibility, and one which repetition under similar circumstances makes doubly awful. The point, however, in which the present disaster transcends the one of '69, is that, judged by details so far received, it must be considered as having been a more preventable calamity. The public excitement which followed the fatal 6th of September gave rise to an universal demand that coal mines should not necessarily become living tombs on their single shaft being rendered impassable from fire. The Coroner's jury at Avondale gave a feeble response to the state of public opinion by recommending that "wherever practicable" mines should have two openings. A few months ago the Legislature gave tardy expression to the popular demand by passing a law for the opening of ventilating shafts in every mine. At West Pittston this provision has evidently not been complied with, and hence, in spite of the terrible lessons of an almost unparalleled calamity, we have its essential features reproduced with ghastly minuteness. The experience of Avondale may have helped to direct the miners to the proper means of safety, and to make their extrication from their terrible position more easy. Rightly used it should have prevented its occurrence altogether. Somebody is responsible for this neglect, and let us trust that somebody will be identified with the responsibility and made answerable for it.

A Dying Revolution.

It was on the tenth Thermidor of the second year of the Revolutionary Calendar, or what the rest of the world knows as July 27, 1794, that the Parisians, having grown weary of ROBESPIERRE and his crimes, sent the "green-eyed" dictator and twenty of his partisans to the block in the square opposite the Hotel de Ville, which bore the grim title of the Place de Grève. People asked what was the meaning of the melancholy procession that marched slowly to the guillotine, guarded by a double file of soldiers. "Money is going," said the populace, whom the Terror had not deprived of their ready wit. "The Commune marches to the scaffold with the blessing of Our Lady of Thermidor." Today is the ninth Prairial of the seventy-ninth year revolutionary era, and closes a week of even more dismal memory to the Red Republicans than that which ended with the triumph of the Convention over ROBESPIERRE. The second Commune is ending its last despairing struggle with fate, and it goes down amid such a carnival of horror as will make men curse its memory to the end of time. And yet, purely fiendish as have been the transgressions of the Commune, it is doubtful whether the Government of Versailles acts either nobly or wisely in taking so fiendish a revenge. If men, women and children are being massacred in the indiscriminate way indicated by the telegrams, there must needs be much injustice perpetrated, and the preparations made for a legacy of undying strife. Civilization has stood aghast at the brutish, unreasoning havoc which the Commune has wrought upon fair Paris. Neighboring Governments have refused to recognize the fugitive rebels as political refugees, and have thereby given expression to the universal indignation which has been directed against the miscreants who fired the Louvre and the Hôtel de Ville. But, though recognizing the incendiaries of Paris as civil criminals, no disinterested on-looker is likely to approve of a system of punishment which, judged by the details we have so far received, seems calculated to confound the innocent with the guilty, and which appears fitter to be practiced under the shadow of the Crescent than under that of the Cross.

It is terribly unfortunate for France that men should have perpetrated such crimes as the Commune has done, in the name of liberty. It is no less unfortunate that the new Republic, in which lies her sole hope of enduring freedom, should have been founded in massacre and indelible hatred. That the Commune cannot be stamped out by any amount of sweeping severity, has been sufficiently proved by the record of its eight days' death struggle. In giving it the slightest claim to martyrdom, the Versailles Government has lent it a vitality of which its own crimes had effectually deprived it. "He tried to exterminate the citizens of Paris because he could not govern them," will be the new accusation of the ultra-Republicans against President THIERS. Justice, not vengeance, was our own motto in dealing with Southern secession, and should have guided the hand of the French Executive in reclaiming rebellious Paris. The Commune had a strong hold upon the masses, or it would have been more easily subdued. Leaders and followers alike were terribly, fanatically in earnest, or they never could have been carried to excesses so wild as those which have conferred on them a splendid infamy. Despite the present fearful chastisement, Belleville and Montmartre will be cowed, not tamed. Their rage was like that of wild beasts broken loose, and their punishment has corresponded with it. After what remains of them has retired, sullen and watchful, for a new opportunity to spring, Paris may be at peace, but it will be the kind of tranquillity which cannot dispense with the allelter of the bayonet, and amid which Republican freedom cannot grow, because in the last resort, the standing army is supreme.

Meanwhile, reckless alike of reprisal and the certainty of punishment, both swift and terrible, the broken squadrons of the Commune are making their last stand on the Buttes Chaumont. From this "Mamelon of verdure," forming one immense square the whole breadth of Paris from the Place of the Bastille to the Arch of Triumph, stretches away before them. They can see the wreck already wrought on the palaces and theatres which adorned the centre of the city. They can see the fresh conflagrations which arise behind the bursting of the petroleum shells with which they are waging their warfare of fiends. Their women have become furies, and find a fearful delight in risking their lives by carrying bottles of the dreadful explosive to fill the shells withal. Their children, too, seem to be enlisted in the bloody business, as otherwise it is hardly possible they could be devoted to the common doom. And so, amid the lurid splendor of smoke clouds lit up with flame, and shrieks, and curses, and agonized cries for mercy, amid the fearful warfare of brothers who face each other with their passions at white heat and with neither ruth nor pity in their hearts, the Commune dies as it has lived—execrated by all mankind.

What the Pope Gets from Italy.

After four months of tedious debate, the Italian Parliament has redeemed the pledge which it give on accepting the Roman plebiscite—namely, to provide for the security of the Pope's person, and to maintain his spiritual independance with every sort of franchise, territorial not excepted. The bill defining the Papal guarantees has passed both Chambers and become law. Meantime, the subject of it has seized every opportunity to repudiate the proffered settlement, using on one occasion such contemptuous language with regard to it as follows: "One hardly knows whether, in these concessions, which they call 'guarantees,' and on which the chiefs of the Subalpine Government have so long been spending wearisome and useless labor, the palm should be given to absurdity, cunning, or mockery (*ludibrio.*")

All these manifestations of the Pope's ungracious and unreasonable persistence in making a martyr of himself, while they have strengthened the hands of the free-thinkers and radicals in the Parliament, have failed to turn the Government from its purpose to incur no reproach in its dealings with the Roman Pontiff. One has only, indeed, to examine these despised guarantees to be more than ever persuaded that the Pope's kingdom is not of this world, nor, moreover, of this age. His person has been solemnly declared sacred and inviolable, and attempts against it will be punished the same as against the King's own; and he is to have all the advantage of the Press laws against defamation and public insult, whether spoken or written. Wherever he goes throughout the Kingdom, the Government binds itself to pay him the honors of a Sovereign, and to allow him that pre-eminence which Catholic Sovereigns yield to him. He surrounds himself with the usual guards, and continues to enjoy the use of the Vatican and Lateran palaces, with all the buildings, grounds and other appurtenances, and also of the Castel Gandolfo. Wherever he chooses his residence, he may have his private post and telegraph, connected with the public service at the expense of the Government, and used without surveillance and without cost, whether for messages transmitted or received. His couriers are protected like the King's. His private domain is impenetrable by any public officer or police agent, except at his own request; and he may, on the one hand exclude the public from his museums and library, and on the other, by the right of asylum, he may shelter any criminal who flies to him for protection. He is free to exercise all the functions of his spiritual ministry; may appoint bishops and priests without the royal *exequatur* or *placet*; may post on the doors of all the churches in Rome, and otherwise publish, without molestation of his agents, the acts of that Ministry.

Thus, however, is not all. While the Government, by resigning its control over the Bishop, virtually declares the separation of Church and State, it still confers distinction and support upon the Papacy, partly from the Catholic tradition in Italy, partly to satisfy the supposed requirements of foreign Powers. Hence the Pope is not only left at liberty as to his going and coming, and his intercourse with the rest of the world, but he is assured forever an annual income of $600,000, with which to maintain himself, his guards, and the servants of his Court, meet the various ecclesiastical needs of the Holy See, and keep up the Apostolic palaces and their dependencies; and, for the time being, at least, to care for the museums and library. His endowment is inscribed in the Great Book of the Public Debt, in the name of the Holy See, in the form of a perpetual and inalienable *rente*; and the income will still be paid, though his chair should become vacant. It will, further, be exempt from every species of tax, and can never be diminished, even if the Government should eventually assume the charge of the museums. The cardinals, during a vacancy, will be unrestricted in their deliberations and choice; and at all times the Government guarantees against violence the meetings of the Conclave or of the Ecumenical Council. Representatives of foreign Powers at the Papal Court are to have the immunity which belongs to their class in international usage, and the Pope's Nuncios will be protected in their journeys to and from the respective Courts to which they are accredited. Every foreigner in Rome holding an ecclesiastical office, is invested with all the legal rights of Italian citizens. And finally, the much-abused Head of the Church may continue to manufacture priests in his seminaries and colleges in Rome or in the suburbs, as at Ostia, Palestrina, Frascati and Albano.

Abolish the Car-Hook.

The verdict and sentence in the Foster case meet the general approval of the community, even, it is said, of the class to which the murderer belonged. Of course there are a few discontents among well-meaning people, whose perceptions, like those of the unhappy jury, have been clouded and confused by Judge CARDOZO'S remarkable charge. A statement in a morning contemporary represents certain of this small minority, among the City car drivers and conductors, as basing their disapproval on a rather curious ground. They hold that intent to kill was not proved, especially since, although the car-hook is a ready and frequent weapon in their trade, death had not hitherto resulted from its use, and there is thence a reasonable inference that FOSTER did not use it to kill.

Now, in themselves the logical erudities of car conductors are no more instructive or important than the legal sophistries of King lawyers and judges. But the feeling among FOSTER'S fellows is important, so far as it may indicate the chances of a repetition of FOSTER'S crime. From this point of view, there is more significance than comfort in the assurance, that the fatal weapon which slew Mr. PUTNAM is in such constant application for offensive purposes that its use in an assault is regarded by the people who wield it as presumption against an intent to kill. Or, in other words, a weapon which we know to be deadly is so familiar to the hands, and possibly the heads of a large portion of the population, that they think nothing of using it at all. Of course the statement on which we found these conclusions may be incorrect. But it seems probable enough, and is confirmed by the numerous cases of assault with car-hooks reported since the Putnam murder. Before the light of that great tragedy brought into unusual prominence the fatal tool, it is fair to presume that it was not less active in its work of evil than at present.

It is not pleasant, then, to reflect that every time we travel on a horse-car whose conductor or driver happens to be a trifle drunk, or unusually passionate and vindictive, we run a certain risk, slight it may be, still an appreciable risk, of being brained with an instrument to which the assailant's hand instinctively turns. And since temptation is the firmest ally of crime, we might very properly begin our street-car reform by abolishing the car-hook altogether. On one or two of the lines, we believe, this has been already done, and a strap, or some similar innocuous instrument, substituted. The example should be universally followed. The car-hook cannot be, as at present constructed, so essential an article of furniture that the vehicle cannot be run without it. Even if the replacing appliance be less convenient for the purposes, and less satisfactory in its workings, it is better that the driver should have a little more trouble and delay than that he should have constantly at hand a means and a provocative to murder. We do not doubt, however, that the present model of car-hook may readily be improved on, and at the expense of a little ingenuity, made not only harmless, but more complete.

The Spring Drouth.

The parched, brown grass and dusty air, the tidings of burning forests, and the foreboding murmurs of the farmers, tell an unpleasant story of protracted drouth at the season of all the year when it is likely to do most damage. For more than three weeks we have had scarcely a drop of rain, and the heavy down-pour of the earlier parts of the year is now neutralized by a lack of moisture, under which the tender fruits and grains wither and pine apace. It is said that the hay crop in eastern New-York must now, of necessity, be a failure, and that other agricultural interests will suffer nearly as much. These are serious misfortunes to the whole community. Sympathy, under such circumstances, is often limited to the farmers, as if they were the only losers. But the farmers are apt to take very good care of themselves, and to get pretty much the same price for a short crop as for a full one. The whole public, meanwhile, pay an increased tax, in the shape of dearer meat, butter, and vegetables, and in the price of board—that bugbear of families who are not housekeepers—the progressive decline of which higher rates for provisions are tolerably sure to arrest.

A drouth at this season, with all its peculiar drawbacks and losses, suggests the inquiry whether, in the regions supplying our great cities, a system of irrigation might not be adopted that would put the inhabitants beyond the reach of meteorological caprices. Most large cities are, from the nature of things, situated near large bodies of fresh water, and in the United States this is so generally the case as greatly to facilitate the problem. In many of the countries of antiquity, in Mexico and Peru, and, so far on a too limited scale, in California, this expedient of irrigation has been resorted to with the happiest effects. The want of rain in seeding, and often in Spring time, has been found in those countries an intolerable evil, and necessity has brought a remedy effectual and dependable. In Peru, a country in parts of which rain is sometimes unknown for months together, it was discovered that the mountain regions behind the plains on the coast contained vast reservoirs of the much-needed water. Aqueducts were constructed from these and a full supply obtained. The water along the lines of the aqueducts is now regularly sold at a price that makes it desirable to the farmer, while securing a large revenue to the State.

In California, a country singularly blessed by nature in all other respects, the periodic and sometimes phenomenal drouths impose heavy loss and inconvenience. It is probable that exactly the same facilities for the correction of this sole defect exist in California that have been availed of in Peru. The Sierra Nevadas and Coast Range, we do not doubt, can be made, with easily-practicable engineering devices, as productive of the precious fluid as the spurs of the Andes. A season of dry weather like the present, naturally awakens discussion on the subject; and as the drouth that afflicts ourselves has extended to the Pacific, we are not surprised to find the *Alta California* of May 20 urging the establishment of a Board of Public Works for the purpose of meeting and conquering the difficulty. That journal suggests that the bonds of the State of California might be issued to the extent of ten millions of dollars to provide for the expense, and that a general system of irrigation based upon scientific principles forthwith be adopted. The *Alta*, while strongly persuaded of the need of speedy action, is nevertheless apprehensive of possible mischiefs that might ensue from the enterprise being undertaken by the State. Perhaps, however, a plan might be devised by which, as with the Pacific Railroads, the State should encourage a work so manifestly of public advantage, while leaving its administration in the hands of private companies.

The swift increase of population in New-York City and her suburbs, and the grave loss—far graver than is commonly supposed—wrought by these dry periods through one of which we have for so many days been passing, prompts the inquiry whether we cannot profit by the examples of antiquity, of Ceylon and Peru, with compensurate advantage. Meat, vegetables, fruits, butter, milk and eggs must be found for this enormous and growing populace, and a protracted drouth raises the cost of each of these commodities to an embarrassing aggregate. If brought from a distance, from places where the drouth has not prevailed, the increased price of transportation, of course, has to be paid for. But New-York is surrounded by large streams, is in fact the central point, the end of a valley which drains an extensive region of territory. Were the market gardens that supply the Metropolis to be properly irrigated, the expense and suffering entailed by these often-recurring drouths would be greatly diminished. And when we consider the arbitrary and often extravagant rates that are charged for the necessaries we have named, and the tendency of increasing numbers to aggravate this grievance, while nothing seems to modify it, anything which will promise to regulate supply and to check fluctuations must certainly be a public benefit.

Modern Knights-Errant.

There has always been a certain fascination in the union of beauty and valor. To the popular mind, it seems eminently fit that none but the brave deserve the fair; and every reader, especially every feminine reader, rejoices when young Lochinvar triumphs over his unworthy rival—"the laggard in love, and the dastard in war." So, in the old heroic days, when muscle represented most, if not all of the cardinal virtues, love-making was a very simple affair indeed. It was well enough for the poet to give pretty descriptions of Menalcas and Corydon kneeling together in the grass and singing or sighing interminably for the favor of the coy Phyllis. But in point of fact, the difficulty was much more summarily settled, without putting Phyllis to the trouble of choosing at all. One of the rival swains, straightway with his pastoral crook, broke the other's head, and the damsel went off gayly with the victor. The plan was not without its advantages. It dispensed with a vast deal of nonsense and idle sentiment, and reduced the question of marriage to its natural elements.

So the practice has always ranked well in public estimation, until within a comparatively recent period. Old gentlemen in the Middle Ages put up their daughters to be fought for, as now it is sometimes said they put them up to be bid for. Young gentlemen of the period settled their claims to a common divinity by pitched battle in the lists, and the "Iliad" was everywhere fought over again by excellent warriors who had never heard its name. In all these various conflicts the lady's wishes, whatever the pretense, were really never of the slightest consequence, and if her chosen champion was worsted she was expected to embrace his conqueror with the best grace possible. Nowadays, we have different ways of thinking, and allow to women a somewhat wider latitude of choice. But there are even now among us, here and there, heroic spirits, who long to renew these delightful observances of chivalric and classic times. Imbued with this generous aspiration, two gentlemen of Erie, who found themselves rivals for the same lovely hand, resolved to decide the right of its possession by the old-fashioned test of battle. Perhaps the recent impressive exploit of Messrs. MACE and CORBETT may have lent them inspiration; perhaps they owed it only to inborn knightliness of mind. In any event, they met on the shore of the lake last Sunday morning, and in presence of an admiring throng, held their amorous tourney. "BARNEY" MCCULLOCH and JACK FLYNN are the names by which romance will hereafter link them; but the heroine of the gallant adventure, we regret to say, remains unknown. The duel was fought according to that ancient code of chivalric usage known as "the rules of the P. R.," and the weapons were of the most primeval nature. For nearly two hours the champions contended for the mastery before Mr. MCCULLOCH yielded at discretion, and Mr. FLYNN, we have no doubt, speedily once to his lady's feet to receive the meed of his gallantry.

There is a flavor of antique devotion in this modern tourney which brings into enviable relief the sordid brutality of professional business. If gentlemen must pound each other, let it be from some nobler motive than the mere desire of gain. MACE and CORBETT may be better versed in the mysteries of "stopping" and "getting away," but they can never attain the moral eminence of those noble ruffians who spent two long hours of that quiet Sunday morning in mangling one another for love of lady fair. Their surroundings were not, perhaps, as attractive as those of Ashby de la Zouche, but the spectacle was quite as touching, and to the lady concerned, we dare say her FLYNN, battered as he is, would not be exchanged against an Ivanhoe.

Summer Places of Resort.

Where to spend the Summer is a question now troubling many households. The votaries of fashion have but a small list from which to choose, for with them recreation and change of air mean very often little besides a change of scene. Instead of leaving the City, they seek to take it with them. Their search is not for green fields, shady groves, cool breezes, pure air and health. It is for the pleasures of dissipation they still look. Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, Cape May, and other watering-places of equal reputation in the fashionable world, are places where little rest is to be obtained, at least in hotels. To revolutionize fashionable ideas as to Summer resorts would be a task which even reformers of the Wendell Phillips and Susan B. Anthony stamp would hesitate to undertake. The dwellers in the world of fashion yield implicit obedience to edicts as irreversible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. There are, however, many among the inhabitants of cities who desire to spend their Summer vacation in repairing the ravages of toil, and to enjoy their hours of relaxation in company with their wives and children. The salt air of the sea can do little good if late hours and noisy orgies accompany it. Nor is improperly-cooked food, though a Frenchman with an unpronounceable name be *chef de cuisine*, conducive to health. After a Summer at a fashionable watering-place, the eye is as languid, the cheek as pallid, and the step as wanting in elasticity as at the close of the Winter season. The trouble of business has not cleared from the brow of *paterfamilias*. The places of fashionable resort are not for those who desire comfort and pleasure.

The Adirondacks have within a few years come into notice, but they are only practicable for men, barely accessible to women, and to children impossible. But there are, within easy distances of the City, many places which combine all the attractions needful for the holiday-seeker. In the country made classic by COOPER, there are many pleasant resorts—delightful villages in the Valley of the Mohawk, and the lake country, where Cayuga, Skaneateles, Seneca, and numerous other lakes offer splendid scenery, boating, fishing, drives, and every adjunct of pleasure and health. An incessant round of "hops" may be wanting, but health is always to be gained there. Much, if not all this country, is unknown to the large mass of the denizens of cities who wish to find some place to spend their Summer in quiet enjoyment. Some of these places, which a few years ago were frequented by those who really desired health and pleasure, have been discovered by fashion, and transformed into miniature cities. By a strange hallucination, change was mistaken for improvement, and the true pleasure-seekers were driven away. The wants of a large portion of those who would leave the city in Summer if health could be attained, are uncared for. A band, a ball-room, a wide piazza, plenty of gas-light, small, ill-arranged and ill-ventilated rooms, badly-cooked dishes with French names and high prices, are now the enjoyments of a fashionable Summer resort. The want is plenty of daylight, large, airy, well-ventilated rooms, comfortable beds, plain, well-cooked food, green grass, shady groves, a bit of water, quiet to enjoy it all, and moderate prices. And happily it is not impossible to enjoy all these advantages without traveling beyond the limits of our own State.

Canadian Criticisms of the Treaty.

From the Montreal Witness, May 25.

Several points have been raised by a careful examination of the treaty which escaped attention at first, and which require looking into. For instance, the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion which is to be admitted duty free, may be construed to mean only fish taken within the three-mile limit, since that is, strictly speaking, the only portion of the sea which belongs to the Dominion; and every cargo of Canadian fish might be subjected to duty, unless proof were furnished that it was wholly caught within three miles of the shore, following its indentations. If this be the understanding of the treaty it follows that Canada gives up an indisputable property in her fish within three miles of the shore, as also the privilege to dry them on the shore for a fishing trade advantage. The fair understanding of the terms, "produce of Dominion fisheries" would include all that Canadians fish in any part of the ocean or on the American coast, and we see this in the meaning attached to the words of the treaty by American objectors to it, as if it is the commonly understood meaning here. But if there is any doubt on the matter, the Dominion should make the matter clear in ratifying the treaty. Another point with regard to the

BOSTON.

The New Novel by the Author of "Europe's School," who finds herself famous, has just arrived from London, and will soon be republished here from the press of Messrs. Lockwood. The book is called *Sam Rogers's Wedding*. In it she exposes the system of sham sentiment in fashion, aptly termed "Mayfair Morality," which the author asserts is as widespread as when DICKENS wrote of Dotheboy's Hall. The book is not very unwholesome reading, and it contains many passages and incidents that may startle sensitive people, but it effectually carries out its design, to expose the unreal spirit of the day. Considering American prices, the book will be cheap at the price of $1 50 per copy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Friday, May 26, 1871.

The new novel by the author of "Europe's School," who finds herself famous, has just arrived from London, and will soon be republished here from the press of Messrs. Lockwood. It is called *Sam Rogers's Wedding*. In it she exposes the system of sham sentiment in fashion, aptly termed "Mayfair Morality," which the author asserts is as widespread as when DICKENS wrote of Dotheboy's Hall. The book is not very unwholesome reading, and it contains many passages and incidents that may startle sensitive people, but it effectually carries out its design, to expose the unreal spirit of the day. Considering American prices, the book will be cheap at the price of $1 50 per copy. Considering American prices, the book will be cheap at the price of $1 50 per copy.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, the author of "Marmorne," "Sylvan Days," and the "Unknown River," is writing in his country home in France, the publication next Fall, of a series of essays on the description and appreciation of an intellectual life, designed to interest persons in all conditions, who desire to live intelligently. It will somewhat resemble, on a new intellectual level, such books as those of Mr. EMERSON, the two HUMPHREYS, and others, and will be altogether a more worthy work. Mr. HAMERTON is also at work, I learn, on a set of etchings illustrative of PALGRAVE'S *Golden Treasury*, and a new English poet, will soon be published. HAWTHORNE HOLMES is designing the illustrations for *Pink and White Tyranny*. The illustrations in *Little Men* are by a woman, the same who illustrated *An Old-Fashioned Girl*. Miss ALCOTT wrote the title story of her little volume largely in Boston, and was at work on the composition not very many weeks. She calls her home this week. Mr. R. J. HOWELL is at work on a novel which he calls *Their Wedding Journey*. Its publication will begin in the July *Atlantic*.

WOMEN IN THE LECTURE-FIELD.

The frenzy to lecture or to read to the public is rapidly increasing among that very large and constantly increasing class of women who covet prominence and reputation, and who consequently of winning a genteel living in a genteel way. Nearly, if not quite a hundred, applications have already been made by women to the Lyceum Bureau, of this city, to be placed on the lists, and with a prospect of more before the season begins. Most of these, I am told, propose to discuss the woman question. Among the new lecturers are mentioned ALICE DUTTON, MATILDA FLETCHER, KATE REDMOND, LOTTY HOUGH and Mrs. ESTES W. PARSONS and among the readers, Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, Mrs. EDMUND, Miss LANMAN, and Miss LOUISA W. FOX. Miss DUTTON is an *Atlantic* magazine writer, and a young lady who does not believe in suffrage. Miss FLETCHER is an Iowa editor and poet, and Miss HOUGH becomes popular in the South-west in endeavoring to try her hand there. Miss REDMOND, or more properly, Mrs. ISABEL WARMAN, for she has a husband, is one of the most popular of Boston performers, and until within the past year or so, a prominent member of the Boston Museum company. She is to lecture on the personal history of CHARLES READE, with whom, when abroad not long ago, she became quite intimately acquainted through her husband, who is an Australasian, and has long enjoyed the friendship of the novelist and very popular novelist. LOTTY HOUGH is the well-known sensationist, who half the stage a few years ago on the subject of her popularity. She is writing a lecture on "Dressing the Question." She is said to be of the OLIVE LOGAN school, but likely to prove a more versatile, refined, and humorous lecturer. I understand that her next lecture is to be interspersed with Tantoo dances, narratives, and songs. Mrs. CORNELIA VANDERPOOT is the wife of the actor and dramatic reader. Miss DUNNE is praised in the most enthusiastic terms by ANNA DICKINSON, MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. She is a Boston lady, and is regarded as an exceedingly brilliant woman. Of course the women who have thus made themselves more or less famous, purpose to remain in the field. KATE FIELD and OLIVE LOGAN have gone to Europe to get material to talk about, and Mrs. LIVERMORE is writing essays on KAREZZA, the Ghost, Tormagant, and Queen ISABELLA. Mrs. LIVERMORE also proposes to discuss the woman question with Gen. HALL, a noted Maine politician, who has the reputation of being one of the best political debaters in that State. Among the new male lecturers will be Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, who proposes to lecture on "Speaking English" and on "Dancing, Public and Private;" Mr. GUSTAVUS WARSON, a Boston man, who is warmly indorsed by good authorities, ROBERT COLLYER promises a good lecture on "New Old England." He is going over to see it this Summer, to visit, particularly, his old home in Yorkshire, which he loves so well.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The next is anniversary week, the most trying of the City's two. There will be the usual crowds of out-of-towners in the city, and the customary annual meetings, sermons, and orations. The most interesting gatherings will be the "side shows," as they are irreverently called: the meetings of the radicals, the women, and the labor reformers. To speak at the first meeting, ed, Rev. JOHN WEISS announced, on "The Attitude of Science toward Religion"; while ISAAC M. WISE, giving "A Modern Jew's View of Jesus," and Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, on "The Evils of Dogmatism and Superstition." There will be topics for discussion by those who desire to advance their views. All the prominent women will speak at these meetings, and the labor reformers will present WENDELL PHILLIPS and other public scolds, who denounce capital, propose impossible theories, and attempt to prove that the world is all wrong and the laborers of the country the most oppressed of slaves. One of the most extraordinary occasions will probably be the Unitarian Festival. This will be in Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, and after the dinner the best men, and women, too, of the denomination and of all classes of liberal Christians, will speak. The best addresses of the myriad delivered in Boston during Anniversary Week are made at these festivals, and the most thorough and complete enjoyment is experienced by all who have the good fortune to be present.

THE COMING COLLEGE RACES.

The Harvard boys who are this year to pull in the college races are now practicing twice a day on the old Charles River course. They are considered one of the very best crews ever organized at Cambridge. BASS and RICE, whose names are familiar to the public in connection with the international race in England in 1869, are prominent, the former pulling stroke, and the latter No. 3; H. G. RICE, boy in last year's crew, and G. L. JONES, No. 2 are in similar places; TURNER, No. 2 in the freshman crew of '70, is No. 4; and SAWYER, No. 2 in the junior crew of '70, is No. 5. The men, as has already been stated, take place on the 15th of July, a week earlier than those of last year, and on the new course a few miles above Spring-field. The Harvards expect to pull in a new shell. The Harvard is now building for the race best which BLAKEY is now building for the Yale crew. There is a good deal of speculation at Cambridge as to the result of the coming race. Yale not to row, Brown is expected to send up a capital crew, and something more respectable is looked for from Williams. From the others nothing has yet been heard. The Williams crew expect to row against the possibility of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy during the latter part of June, and thus get practice of some value. Prof. O'NEIL is their "coach."

MUNROE.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Week's Chronicle.

The Spring season of Italian opera has definitely ended at last. "Faust," the concluding opera, was given yesterday morning to a crowded audience, and with the satisfaction to be augured from previous success. "Crispino" on Monday, "Lucia" on Wednesday, and "Don Giovanni" on Friday make up the sum of the week's entertainments. Of the two former we have already spoken at length, and of the latter, perhaps, it would be kindest to say nothing. Even the excellent performance of Miss KELLOGG scarcely warranted an attempt where, in other respects, does not merit serious consideration. Our opinion as regards closing the season at the time announced remains undisturbed, the events of the week having failed to modify it. We are nevertheless glad to record that in a pecuniary sense Mr. ALBITES has no reason to regret the prematurity of his venture, and that he goes off to Boston with a full treasury as well as with flying colors.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Next week will be the sixth, and is announced as the last, week of the run of "A Winter's Tale," at Booth's Theatre. It has been a magnificent and splendid revival, and will reflect lasting honor upon Mr. BOOTH'S management. Whatever exception may be taken to the acting of the play—in some parts, and measured by the highest standards—no intelligent spectator can deny the great taste, generosity, and fine eye for dramatic effect with which "A Winter's Tale" has been offered for public acceptance. The piece may be long—and all should see it who have hitherto failed to do so—each night during the coming week, and for the Saturday matinée. The next novelty here will be Mr. W. G. WILLS' drama called "The Man O'Airlie."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On Monday Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S comedy of "Playing With Fire" brought out the friends of that accomplished comedian in great force at WALLACK'S Theatre, and the same bill has been repeated every night since we last wrote of it. To-morrow night Mr. LESTER WALLACK will gratify the universally-expressed wishes of many frequenters of the theatre, and especial admirers of his own acting, by appearing in "Rosedale." This exceedingly popular drama, the manager's own handiwork, has been for some time in preparation, has not been acted more than four years, and will, we may be sure, enjoy the season to a triumphant close.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS had continued to repeat the two of his admired impersonations during the week, and with the week to some his brilliant engagement is to terminate. To-morrow night Mr. MATHEWS is to make her first appearance here in thirteen years. The entertainment selected is FLANCHÉ'S parody called "The Golden Fleece," and "The Comical Counter"—in both of which Mrs. MATHEWS appears together with "Cool as a Cucumber." Mr. MATHEWS himself acts in all three pieces, thus affording a capital opportunity to assert his remarkable versatility of style. This bill will be continued without change through the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new frontier drama of "Kit" has passed from the border land of probability into the golden regions of assured success, at NIBLO'S Garden. In spite of heat and counter attractions, "KIT" has been seen by thousands up to the present time, and is to be continued indefinitely on the boards—we presume until the end of the season. Mr. CHAMPNEAU, an artist always popular with the maidens, appears to have placed them amazingly in this new type of Western character, and promises to coin in it a fortune approaching that accorded to the renowned hero of old time. We sincerely hope he may, for Kit is quite as probable a figure as Moss, and one infinitely less disagreeable.

Miscellaneous.

MISS AGNES ETHEL.

We learn that Miss AGNES ETHEL will sail shortly for Europe, with the intent to continue the final study of her profession, and with the hope to rectify her health, which has for some months declined. Miss ETHEL'S artistic labors have been watched by many with interest, sympathy and pleasure, and she will carry abroad with her hearty good wishes for her prosperity. Her young ladies have made such rapid progress on our stage as Miss ETHEL. Her portraiture of "Frou Frou," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, first brought her prominently into notice, and her *Fernande*, at the same house—in our judgment a much better piece of acting—refined for her the good opinion of the audiences. Miss ETHEL'S embodiment of the heroine in Mr. DALY'S successful play of "Horizon," at the Olympic, we have likewise been glad to be able to commend. The dearth of such talent as Miss ETHEL is able to bring to it, is notorious in our theatres, and we shall be glad to welcome this promising young lady home again, improved in all respects by her foreign tour.

MISS ALICE HARRISON.

The well-known burlesque artist is to enjoy a benefit performance at Wood's Museum, on Tuesday evening next, the 30th instant. The programme to be presented will comprise the burlesque of "Knollwroth," with the sisters LEON as impersonators of the leading characters, besides the drama of "The Hidden Hand," in which Miss HARRISON will appear as *Capitola*. POZZI PARSON will sing some of his best Irish songs, and JOHN ALLEN has volunteered some of his best Dutch representations. The fair beneficiary has a host of friends, who will be glad of this opportunity of rallying to her support as the best cause.

Foreign Gossip.

Signor ARDAVANI gave a concert in Boston last week.... Miss LOTTA ended her sojourn at McVICKER'S, in Chicago, last night.... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her artists ended their engagement at Crosby's Opera-house, in Chicago, last evening.... Mr. JEFFERSON acted in Springfield, at the Hartford Opera-house, on Wednesday, and in Worcester Friday and yesterday. He will be in Providence on Monday and on Tuesday next.... Miss JANE COOMBS and her company performed in Buffalo last week.... The performances of the Wyndham Comedy Troupe at the New-Orleans Academy of Music had all but terminated. A complimentary benefit to Mr. WYNDHAM was one of the final incidents of the season.... Miss GLYN read in Newark on Wednesday.... The California newspapers represent that Mrs. F. W. LANDER is filling a brilliant and profitable engagement in San Francisco.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is still reported at the San Francisco Metropolitan.... Mrs. BOOTH-SIMPSON read in Toronto on Monday.... Mr. HARRY JACKSON is acting with the WOMBELL Sisters.... To change the pitch of the Boston Music Hall organ is by no means a light task. Workmen have been engaged upon the instrument nearly three months, and their labors are not near completion yet.... The regular dramatic season at WOOD'S Theatre, in Cincinnati, has terminated.... The LINGARDS were in Detroit last week.... Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S "Serpent on the Hearth" has been acted at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

BRIEF MENTION.

A new drama, entitled "Shadows," from the pen of Sir CHARLES L. YOUNG, Bart., will be produced at a morning performance at the Princess' Theatre, in London, on the 27th inst.

.... Messrs. DRIVER, the auctioneers, were to sell, by direction of the proprietor, the Vaudeville Theatre on the 16th inst. This sale will not interfere with the lesseeship of Messrs. MONTAGUE, THORNE and JAMES.... JARRIL, the eminent pianist, was expected in London from Geneva, Switzerland.... was buried at Naples with great pomp. Two military bands joined in the procession, and the oration delivered over the grave moved the mourners to tears.... Prince PONIATOWSKI will present a new mass, and give a selection from his operas at the Lenten concerts which will be given at St. James' Hall, in London, on the 14th of June.... According to the *London Orchestra*, it is whispered that the post of General-musik-director, in Berlin, dormant since the death of MEYERBEER—the place once filled by MENDELSSOHN—is to be offered to RICHARD WAGNER.

Foreign Affairs.

BYRON'S NEWEST PLAY.

"An English Gentleman" is the title of Mr. H. J. BYRON'S very newest play, just produced at the London Haymarket. It is reviewed thus in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The new play closely follows the theme of a former work by the same author, called "Not such a Fool as he looks," produced at the Globe Theatre some few seasons back. The hero, whose claim to be accepted as a typical English gentleman is certainly unreasonable, boasts the plebeian name of *Charles Chuckles*, and on his introduction to the audience is found to have lately inherited a noble landed estate called Ravenhill, formerly the property of his uncle, who had died childless and intestate. *Mr. Chuckles* is a foolish person of unrefined tastes and ill-regulated moral principles. His first step on his becoming Squire of Ravenhill is to terminate his engagement to marry *Miss Polly Greville*, a young lady whose affections he had won, and for whom he had professed a most sincere attachment. Change of position, however, has brought with it change of sentiment, and now, a rich man and a landed proprietor, he finds it impossible for him to bestow his hand upon the daughter of a tenant farmer whose circumstances are far from affluent. With almost brutal abruptness he informs *Miss Greville* that she must no longer regard him as her future husband. Clearly at this period of his career Byron is very much more of the British snob than of the English gentleman about *Mr. Charles Chuckles*. Punishment, however, is in store for him. He is fleeced to the amount of £1,000 by means of a bill, suddenly discovered under the terms of which his cousin, one *Roderick Graham*, becomes absolutely entitled to the Ravenhill property. On the stage, it is usual to reconcile rightful heirs and to deal with the ownership of real estates after a very expeditious fashion. *Mr. Chuckles*, on receipt of the news of the will, quits Ravenhill forthwith, and is presently found reduced to penury, occupying a wretched London garret, and gaining a precarious existence by running errands, holding horses, and performing the duties of a light porter in the streets of the metropolis. He is now, indeed, in such distressed circumstances that he is not ashamed to accept the gift of a meal at the hands of *Miss Greville*, and to forget his former disgraceful treatment of that most exemplary young lady. Meanwhile *Mr. Roderick Graham* has conducted himself as Squire of Ravenhill with even less regard for decorum than had distinguished *Mr. Chuckles's* tenancy of that position. In his turn, therefore, *Mr. Graham* is now deposed. The will under which he acquired possession of the estates is declared to be a forgery, and another and genuine will is produced which gives back Ravenhill to *Mr. Chuckles*. Much benefited by the teaching of adversity, *Mr. Chuckles* now seeks again and successfully the hand of *Miss Greville*, of whom, upon his promise to lead in the future the life of a model landlord, the curtain falls. The part of the hero, assigned by Mr. SOTHERN and expressly contrived for that actor, is almost identical with the character of *Sir Simon Simple* in "Not such a Fool as he Looks," represented in London by Mr. BYRON himself. The two plays—both dealing with the subjection to sudden changes of fortune of a rather half-witted hero—the elder is the superior work. The dramatist, however, has in each case apparently labored under restrictions fatal to artistic result. He has been required, it would seem, to produce an eccentric character that should excite the utmost mirth upon every scene to the laughter of the audience. Nature and probability have, of course, to be left out of the question; farce has to be liberally drawn upon, and for securing the predominance of one part the remaining *dramatis personæ* have to be reduced to lay-figures. By this process, though Lord Dundreary Mr. SOTHERN laid the foundation of his illustrious fame, but on this substratum, however firm and solid, he has been unable to rear any enduring structure. His subsequent impersonations have already passed away. He seems new to rely for success on his power of awakening directly the mirthfulness of the audience. *Dundreary Chuckles* is but a subdued *Dundreary*, wearing a red wig instead of a black one, and discarding after his earlier scenes the *Dundreary* flap with which he had on his entrance been enslowed. At the same time his comic range of wit and humor is exceedingly limited. It must be recognized that Mr. SOTHERN is always a pleasant and vivacious figure on the scene, and a untiring in his exertions to entertain. He declares the conventionalities, the quips and puns, of which his speeches are mainly composed with much humor, and in a vein which wins favor for the moment, and so far as it possesses any attribution of reality, is of an unoffending kind. Occupation of this nature, however, is hardly worthy of an actor of prudence. For the play, testing it even by the standard of works of its class, there is little to be said. The fable is without interest, and the conventions in unskillful. The dialogue is not, except to the fans of the will, which dispossesses *Chuckles* of his property, is wholly superfluous. A miser and his daughter—the latter being curiously adroit in imitating all kinds of handwriting—are here introduced, and attract attention to an extent out of all proportion to their personal influence over the development of the story. Some hint is given that the daughter is to be punished for her forgeries, by the loss of her sense of sight—a result of her constant poring over manuscripts—and further, that she has conceived a misplaced passion for *Mr. Chuckles*—but these vague designs are altogether abandoned as the play proceeds. In addition to the miser—a thoroughly conventional figure—a wicked steward of a very familiar pattern also appears at intervals. Among the other characters may be enumerated *Lady Longford*—a feeble reproduction of Mrs. *Malaprop*—and *Mairman*, but these are not distinguished by an extreme preachy of dry meanor and a peculiar lameness of disposition. The production of a genuine will to upset the false document and reinstate *Mr. Chuckles* is a needlessly clumsy contrivance, inasmuch as the forger's confession of her malpractices sufficiently voids *Mr. Graham's* title to the property. These defects notwithstanding, the play contains many amusing scenes, and is written generally, if with little care, still with considerable sprightliness. Unmeasured applause followed the conclusion of the performance."

Arraignment of Ziegenmeyer on the Charge of Murder Before the Chicago Criminal Court.

From the Chicago Post, May 26.

ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER, accused of the murder of M. W. GUMBLETON, in November last, and recently extradited from Germany and brought to this city by Detective DIXON, was arraigned before the Criminal Court this forenoon. The prisoner was specifically charged with murder in the first degree, and with forging GUMBLETON'S name to two drafts, one for $7,985 on the Fourth National Bank of New-York City, and the other for $800, on the National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago. ZIEGENMEYER pleaded not guilty to the first charge, and guilty to the two others. The Court explained to him that he might be sent to State Prison on each charge of forgery for a term of not less than one year nor more than fourteen. The accused appeared without counsel, and in order to give him time to fully prepare for trial, he was remanded to jail. He was unaccompanied by relatives or friends at the arraignment. His father is expected here, and it is understood that he will come prepared to procure able counsel to defend his son. Several ambitious limbs of the law have volunteered to defend ZIEGENMEYER, but it is said that he has positively refused their services. It is probable that the trial will commence on the 30th of June. The opinion is quite freely expressed that ZIEGENMEYER had an accomplice in the designs upon GUMBLETON.

TRAVEL IN JAPAN.

A Trip into the Interior—Historical and Religious Monuments—A City without Dogs, and an Idol Eleven Centuries Old.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Monday, April 17, 1871.

We have just returned from a visit to Osaca, whither our party went as guests of the Japanese Government, to participate in the great event of opening the Mint. The party proper consisted of the Dutch, Spanish and American Ministers, the American Secretary of Legation, the Dutch Consul at Osaca, a native interpreter, and three native officers from Osaca. Ascending the Yodo Gava and Tushyania, the scene of the great battle in 1868, which decided the fate of the Empire by the defeat of the Tycoon's forces, we were met by a large detachment of native troops, and by them escorted into Kito, being seated in congeos, carried by coolies. Here we were quartered in a magnificent Buddhist temple, on the eastern side, as it is called, of the city, on the slope of a mountain about a mile and a half high, covered with the most beautiful of ancient forests. The eye was actually wearied by the contemplation of this superabundance of beauty—verdure, trees, evergreen cascades, walks, and magnificent temples, both Sintoo and Buddhist. The soldiery stood close guard about us, for here, be it known, is the centre of Japanese royalty, the home of the ancient Court of the Mikado, and here, safe from foreign intrusion, rankles and thrives the spirit of opposition to foreigners, and to all progress. Bands of soldiery stalk through the streets, wearing extremely long swords, now a recognized badge of the anti-foreign party, many of them having inscribed on their sword-blades the motto "Respect the Mikado and close the ports," thus testifying their devotion to the cause of seclusion and non-intercourse. In such a city, where no American flag had ever waved, and but three foreign representatives had ever been permitted to enter, namely, the Dutch, French and English in 1868, and then on one visit only, they were escorted by a numerous body of English troops who were however attacked and several wounded, so it was not altogether comfortable for six men as we were, with an unreliable escort of three native officers, to be quartered in such a hostile city, but uneasy as he felt, Minister DE LONG said that his intention in starting out was to carry the American flag as far, and if possible a little farther into the country than any other foreign flag had ever been, so here he swung it to the breeze, and, as he expressed it, "gave it fresh air."

Kioto is still claimed by most of the Japanese to be the capital of Japan. It is a city of from 250,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, situated in a valley inclosed on either side by mountains so elevated that there was fresh snow on the summits of one, and which had fallen on the 6th of April, the day of the party's arrival. We remained there several days and thoroughly examined the mysterious city. As an evidence of our successful researches Mr. DE LONG purchased a new gun just manufactured after the pattern of the old Portuguese arquebuss, to be fired with a slow match, for which he gave $7 50. In the same store he purchased a new French revolver of the latest style, a six-shooter with 100 cartridges, such as costs in Paris from $20 to $25, for which he paid only $9 50. How this pistol came there, or how it could be sold for such a price, remains unexplained.

Here in Kioto is to be seen a wooden Dibutes, or idol—a mere bust, being the head and upper part of the chest alone, which is sixty-nine feet in height. The original, which was of bronze, had been melted to make copper coins of, and the wooden one substituted as a matter of economy. The back of the idol is an open frame-work, filled with bats, rats and mice. The natives, having ready access to both sides of it, worship it in front, and catch rats behind; a very droll contrast, I can assure you. Near this is a monument that one of the Japanese Emperors (the same one who made the conquest of Corea) erected over a pile of human ears that he brought back from that country. He reported that the number of enemies slain were so numerous that he could not bring back the heads, so he brought back the ears, and here burned them, and over them erected his triumphal monument. "Here," said our guide, "the Coreans, when they visit Kioto, come and cry." This is a very pathetic story, and loses none of its interest when one familiar with the country and its history reflects that this conqueror in all probability returned as many if not more ears from his own soldiers, lost in the invasion, as he did of enemies; moreover, there is no probability that any live Corean was ever in the city.

Our party next proceeded to Lake Bona, six miles north-west, and planted their colors again in an atmosphere probably entirely new to any foreign flag. The chief and first curiosity to be seen there is a temple containing a bell with a mirror in it. The legend, as repeated to us the night before visiting it, was that on one occasion a woman was admiring herself in this mirror, when the bell, of its own volition, moved one side, since which time no female has ever been allowed within the sacred inclosure where it hangs. Anxious to see this curiously-sensitive bell, and to be within precincts where woman may not go, like eager adventurers as we were, we early in the morning proceeded there, when what was our surprise to observe that the first person that we beheld within the mystic inclosure was a woman. She, however, hastily beat a retreat, and then a search commenced for the mirror. But it was not there, though instead there was a flaw in the outer casting resembling in size and shape a Japanese mirror, and this was the curiosity so extolled beforehand. Near this bell was an imperfect casting of another, and this was shown as being a giant's drinking cup. All of this would be simply absurd and of no interest were it not for the fact that these incredulous things are taught by the priests and believed by the people.

Lake Bona, said to be about fifty miles in length by thirty in breadth, is the great lake of Japan, and is surrounded by many beautiful mountains, its forests and grand temples. After sojourning there for a season we went to Ogee, the famous tea district. Near the town our party came upon a little spot of ground inclosed by a stone fence, containing two monuments, one erected to the place and one to a great leader who committed suicide after the loss of a battle at this point. All of this is said to have occurred some three hundred years ago, and was minutely detailed. In the Temple near by we were shown in sacred niches the identical bow the hero used on that fatal day, his coat of mail and battle-ax, and, finally, his sword, all in sacred places, where the curious may not go. Heretical hands, however, pinaked down the mementos, and lo, and behold, the sword was of wood. With this sudden exposé in the presence of their deluded followers, the priests seemed to feel no discomfiture, but made the singular explanation that some time ago the genuine one was burned and this one substituted.

There was another idol near by that cured diseases by laying on of hands, that is, the people were taught to believe that by rubbing the idol with their hands and next any afflicted part, would produce a cure. This idol having a splintered leg, Mr. DE LONG asked of his guard if he did not think that it was a poor doctor that could not cure itself. The fellow, however, did not see the force of the argument, and having at the time a severe headache, he manipulated the idol's head, and then his own, muttering a prayer, and moved on. The next morning, having slept off his headache, he of course attributed the cause to the idol, and would have challenged any one who questioned his faith. At this place grows the choice tea of Japan, and here our party were taken out and shown, with care, the whole details of soil and mode of planting, and, finally, the packing and curing of tea. The entertainment concluded by having samples of all the different varieties brought in, burned and passed around.

Thence our party went overland to Narra, an ancient capital of Japan, famous for containing the greatest and largest image of Buddha in the world. Here the people, officials and all, were hostile and insulting. This was a new field, and the people did not take to the sight of strange flags with much avidity. In the streets of Narra deers by the dozen calmly roam about, as tame as dogs, while the adjoining mountains are alive with them, in a partially tame state. No dogs are, or ever have been allowed in this city. Hence the deers, held sacred by the people, roam without concern, entering all of the houses, stealing at times the cakes from cake-stands, and butting the boys, with amusing familiarity. The great Diabutsu is here indeed. It is a large bronze idol erected eleven centuries ago. It is the image of a man in a sitting posture, seated on a bronze lotus flower, having the calm look of one who has no cares to record to the correctness of justice or the decrees of fate. The height of the image, not including the flower which forms its pedestal, is 50 feet, with the pedestal about 75 feet. To give an idea of its magnitude, it is only necessary to say that the middle finger of its upraised hand is actually five feet long, and not at all out of proportion with the rest of the image.

At Narra the soldiery having left our party, the people manifested their dislike in hooting at us in the most disagreeable manner, the proceeding lasting all night around our resting-place. With the next day Narra was left behind, and our party by means of coolies overland gallop reached Osaca and the end of all ungrateful for the kindness at the Providence that had led us safely out of the wilderness.

It is impossible to travel through a strange country, making acquaintance with its singular inhabitants and their habits, its people, and their subjection to the Mikado. Upon the other hand, however, the Japanese character possesses traits which are not all heroic in the extreme. While the common people debate the divine authority of capital punishment and our lawyers argue and plead for the examination of witnesses by the judge, and strike down immovable the practice of the while, the heathen of Japan [illegible] with thankfulness the privilege of [illegible] It stands between all nobles of the [illegible] and the scaffold. The right divine [illegible] be denied, and the next moment [illegible] his from all condemnation [illegible] which ever they may have been. [illegible] fight to the death on the most [illegible] When the late revolution was [illegible] and the last remnants of the [illegible] were hurried into and [illegible] at Hookolate, completely [illegible] plies of provisions and [illegible] all day with the most terrible [illegible] sending only with the setting sun [illegible] upon the cessation of the struggle, the foreigners, before partaking of their evening meal, would carry to the besieged a full days [illegible] of provisions and water, and no remonstrance could prevent this most Christian action. "Why," said they to some of their English [illegible], "would you have us starve brave men [illegible]? No; a victory over them thus [illegible] would be no honor."

The steam-ship *Hermes* is carrying troops to the North struck a sunken [illegible] several miles from shore. The boat [illegible] no more than enough to accommodate the officers and crew and some foreign passengers on the vessel. At once the hatches of the ship were battened down and the Japanese crew below, that the Christians might escape [illegible] "Let us come out," said the [illegible] "we will prove to you that no attempt on the part of our troops will be made to take the boats. We will remain until the boats return or the ship goes down, but give us a chance for our lives."

The experiment was tried. They marched out, and formed their ranks on deck with all the coolness of a parade; and when the boats above left the ship was sinking, and [illegible] more of until he floated in the sea, and [illegible] single soul reached the shore that did not [illegible] with his sword. To lose that was worse than death.

Alas! that these people are not civilized, says an egotistical Yankee. But [illegible] are staggers us a little in exchanging [illegible] society, their superstition even, for some of the [illegible] of the civilized man of the nineteenth [illegible].

J. H. H.

CHEAP ICE.

The Consumers' Company a Success—No More Monopoly—The Trade of a Stupendous Trade.

What is the price of ice? and how much is there in the market? [illegible] be called the questions of the day. In this [illegible] weather, the mind turns instinctively to [illegible] the feet wander unbidden toward the [illegible] water faucet and the ice-cream saloon, [illegible] large but reprehensible portion of the [illegible] by which frequents bar-rooms may be [illegible] that principally on iced drinks. Whatever [illegible] the ice supply limits the comfort and [illegible] the expenditure of every citizen, [illegible] him as one in his two weakest points—[illegible] and pocket. The urgent need of large [illegible] of ice in New-York, at any price, has [illegible] principle upon which the great "Ice [illegible] was founded, which gave us such a [illegible] last Summer, and it is gratifying to know that this great want will be faithfully supplied this Summer, at reasonable prices, by a co-operative association of citizens personally interested in cheap ice, known as the Ice Consumers' Company.

After being half frozen [illegible] set of speculators, who wanted to [illegible] per ton for coal last Winter, New-York [illegible] will rejoice in escaping from this other [illegible] which had conspired to bake, boil and stew [illegible] the Summer till she discorged $20 per [illegible] ton. The combination of ice consumers [illegible] was the only means of public deliverance from the great ice Ring—has flourished, in spite of vigorous opposition, and under the able [illegible] of its President and founder, the Hon. [illegible] FRENCH, has fairly smashed the monopoly.

The stockholders in this Company [illegible] number 128, including the proprietors of the chief hotels, the principal butchers and [illegible] packers, and, in fact, all the large ice consumers. These gentlemen, who felt most sharply the oppression of the ice companies last Summer, have subscribed liberally to the understanding, and bound themselves to purchase from the Consumers' Company all the ice they need at the rate of $1 a ton more than it cost. The rate for this Summer under this arrangement will be about $4 per ton. Hotels, boarding-houses and families have also given in orders for their Summer's supply, which will cost them $7 a ton, delivered daily. The Company has in store 30,000 tons of ice. This may be expected to shrink one-half. Great care will be taken not to contract for the delivery of more ice than can certainly be furnished. A reserve of several thousand tons will be kept in case of accidents. In round numbers, the Company expects to deliver this Summer 15,000 tons at the prices given. They agree to furnish it at these prices all through the Summer, no matter what happens, intending thereby to [illegible] public against extortion practiced by the combined Companies last Summer. Persons who had been promised a Summer's supply at $6 a ton, were then charged at the last [illegible] and even $20 for ice which had cost the Consumers but $4 50 or $5, or at the most $6 or $6 50. The Consumers' Company will [illegible] full weight to all their customers, without discrimination. That this will be no inconsiderable advantage to purchasers is shown by the well-authenticated facts that in filling certain meat-packers' vaults, only 75 tons, according to the Consumers' measure, could be got into one reputable which held 105 tons by the standard of the monopolists, while into another vault, which was supposed till this Spring to hold 120 tons, scarcely 78 tons could be crowded. Among the Centre Market butchers many instances of short weight are vouched for. One wagon-load, when weighed, proved to be not less than 700 pounds short of the just weight. In two well-authenticated cases which have happened to come to notice, permission was refused to large buyers to weigh their ice themselves, and they were obliged to take it at the altered weight, which they had seen proved false in other cases. The penalty of non-compliance was the cutting off of their ice supply. That alternative would be little short of ruin to a hotel-keeper or meat-packer in Midsummer, as the monopolists well know.

To show the advantages of this combination, a stockholder, one of the largest meat-dealers in New-York, states that his expenditure for ice at this time one year ago was between $40 and $50 per week. He uses now just as much ice as he did then, and it is costing him $15 a week. This might be ascribed to the scarcity of ice last season by a person ignorant of the facts, but a well-known hotel-keeper states positively that if he could have got his ice last year at $4 per ton advance on cost, as he does now, it would have saved him during the season $1,500. And there are other consumers who would have been saved $10,000 during last Summer alone.

This advantage is not obtained without the exercise of some present self-denial on the part of the subscribers, especially the small buyers. The monopolists struggle hard to retain a grip on the public throttle, which has brought them back less than thirty per cent. of dividends in one Summer. Their hope is in the overthrow of the Consumers' Company, and every effort has been made to bring it about. The old dodge of cutting under has, of course, been adopted with the expectation of bearing down the Consumer's with the sheer weight of $3,000,000 of capital; whence it happens that the citizens can buy his ice today from the opposition companies cheaper than he can from the Consumers' Company. Offers have been made to supply parties with ice $1 a ton cheaper than the Consumers' would do, no matter what the latter might charge. An offer was also made to supply the largest consumer in the City at $2 50 a ton, which is four shillings cheaper than the ice can be bought by the cargo. Offers have been made by the outside companies to many stockholders in the Consumers' Company to take their stock in the latter at its par value, and to furnish them a supply through the Summer at $1 less than the Consumers' rates. In spite of these enticing issues, not [illegible] of the 125 stockholders have attempted to withdraw, and the bulk of the butchers and market-men are cheerfully paying twenty-five per cent. advance for their ice in order to obtain freedom from the monopoly. By a similar combination in support of the "City Ice Company," at the beginning of the war, the hotel-keepers kept down the prices of ice for several years, but that finally fell a victim to the arts of the monopoly, and they were delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the enemy.

The question of the cost of ice being satisfactorily settled, citizens may set their minds at rest as far as the supply is concerned, since there are 1,250,000 tons in store on the Hudson alone.

THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLE.

Suspension of Dr. Lanahan—Abstract of Dr. Carlton's Complaint.

The Committee of the Methodist Book Concern have been holding secret sessions for the past few days to bring about, it was thought, a certain kind of order and disentanglement of the present existing difficulties. There were present Messrs. Slicer, Pike, Mallby, Rothwiler, Bingham, Blade, Vandeet, Erwin, Kennedy, Brooks, Bannister, Woodruff and two others. On Thursday last a complaint was made by Dr. CARLTON against Dr. LANAHAN, and sent to the Committee with the request that the assistant agent be examined and tried upon the charges and specifications therein contained. Its main characteristics are as follows:

Dr. CARLTON alleges that in his judgment Dr. LANAHAN'S course is injurious to the Book Concern, and that it is not possible for him (CARLTON) to give his attention at the same time to legal proceedings and other annoyances from the assistant agent. That on or about the 10th of May, Dr. LANAHAN applied to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for a writ of mandamus upon Dr. CARLTON, requiring him to give access to the books and papers of the Concern, especially to the check book and bank book, in order that they might be examined by verity of certain entries in other books. Said allegation of CARLTON is based upon the plea that Dr. LANAHAN arrogates in assuming that he is an agent of the Concern; and that Dr. LANAHAN has had certain portions of the books of account copied and printed without the consent of Dr. CARLTON.

On the following day Dr. LANAHAN replied that he had been sued for slander by J. F. GOODENOUGH, a late employe of the Concern which grew out of matters connected with the doctor's official duties; and that he had several times applied to Dr. CARLTON for access to the books and papers of the house, which was refused. The object in making application was to make preparation to meet the suit. During the former suspension of Dr. LANAHAN, he had authority from the Book Committee to examine the books and accounts, but when he desired the check and bank-book, he could not obtain them. As he was reinstated, and it assured that the suit would be discontinued, he did not press his demand. This assurance not being fulfilled, he repeated his application, and was again refused, whereupon he asked the Court for an order. He further stated in his answer that, as one of the responsible agents of the house, it was his right to have access to all its accounts, and especially in view of its importance in the pending suit. This right he bases upon the fact that by the law of the Church he is made responsible for the business of the house as one of its agents. He likewise says that he did have certain accounts copied and printed for use during the trial before the Committee.

Yesterday Dr. LANAHAN sent the Committee a communication in which he reasserted his allegations of the existence of fraud and mismanagement in the conduct of the affairs of the Book Concern, which had never been fairly investigated, and he possessed evidences of a more recent date than any heretofore offered of its existence. He added that neither the Church nor the public would be satisfied with anything but a thorough investigation of all these matters. After much deliberation the Committee finally resolved to suspend Dr. LANAHAN, and appointed June 5 as the time for the investigation. Copies of the complaint will be served on Dr. LANAHAN and others, and the committee will meet again on Monday.

THE KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

A White Union Man Terribly Beaten in Alabama—Democratic Responsibility for the Crimes.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, May 22.

After the adjournment of the recent session of the United States Circuit Court at Mobile, Hon. S. W. COCKRELL, of Eutaw, Greene County, who had been summoned before the Grand Jury of said Court, was on his way home, having taken passage on a steamer at Mobile for Demopolis. Just before reaching the latter place, and while the steamer had landed at Finche's Ferry, on the Tombigbee River, a desperado, followed by others, went aboard the boat at about 9 o'clock in the morning, while the passengers were asleep, and called for Judge LUTHER SMITH. Judge SMITH was not a passenger on the boat, and the desperado then called for Col. COCKRELL, found the number of his state-room, and went to it; and, in company with his masked band of assassins, inflicted such tortures upon Col. COCKRELL that he died [illegible] when the steamer arrived at Demopolis, and has since been reported dead. We presume that many of our citizens are personally acquainted with Mr. COCKRELL, especially members of the Bar, and know him to be a prominent citizen of Eutaw, of high personal character, and respected for his high talents and attainments. Before and during the war he was one of the most wealthy and high-toned citizens of Greene County, honored and respected by all who knew him. Since the war he has been a moderate Republican in politics, though never engaging to any extent in bitter political discussions which have been carried on in that section of the State. He was no office-seeker, and in fact he took so little interest in politics that his name was never mentioned in connection with any office by his Republican friends in that district. He was present in Butaw last September when the Union Leagues were organized in that place, and, as a matter of course, was summoned by the United States District Attorney to appear before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, which recently convened at Mobile. So little desire did he manifest to obey the summons, that he was actually placed under arrest and forced to appear before the Jury. He obeyed the summons, and for this act we charge that members of the Democratic Party have perpetrated an outrage upon him, which should meet with the prompt denunciation and execration of every law-loving citizen in the State of Alabama.

We have here an opportunity for the Democratic Press to denounce a political outrage, perpetrated upon one of the most prominent citizens, although a Republican, and one of the most law-abiding and peaceable men that ever lived in the State. Still, not one word have our Democratic contemporaries said against the outrage. Can it be possible that they have failed to denounce it, not even publishing a mere recital of the crime. There are good Democrats, many of them, too, that denounce this outrage, but their voices cannot be heard through the Democratic Press.

A wonderful success and a tremendous excitement, everybody delighted with the Celebrated Milton Gold Jewelry. Hundreds of carriages are driven to No. 667 Broadway daily with the elite of the City to purchase these magnificent goods. New styles and handsome patterns are arriving in every steamer. To-morrow there will be opened the largest and most magnificent assortment of Milton Gold Jewelry that has yet been brought to the United States. The stock will comprise a complete assortment of Alcazar Sets, with Sleeve Buttons to match, exactly the same as those worn by the aristocracy and nobility of England and France; the dies for these patterns are now being made at the Company's establishment in Milton. Gold Jewelry Company in order to enable them to supply their American trade with the very latest styles worn in Europe. Remember these goods will be opened TO-MORROW at the Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and under the Grand Central Hotel. The proprietors of this establishment are now sole agents in the United States for the genuine Milton Gold Jewelry.

In addition to these goods, the Dollar Store is completely stocked with Fancy Goods of every description. They sell

A beautiful Five-bottled plated Dinner Castor for $1.
An elegant Silver-plated Engraved Cake Basket for $1.
An exquisitely chased Silver-plated Tea Pot for $1.
A Gentleman's Silver-plated Shaving Set for $1.
A large size Silver-plated Ice Pitcher for $1.
Six heavy Silver-plated Forks for $1.
Six heavy Silver-plated Table Spoons for $1.
Also, a complete assortment of Vases, beautifully decorated with gold, and of the most elegant patterns, for ONE DOLLAR.
A magnificent assortment of Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, beautifully carved, with pure Amber Tips, at ONE DOLLAR each.
Their stock of Cutlery is immense, a twelve bladed pearl-handled Knife for ONE DOLLAR.
Elegant Silk Fans, of all colors and newest styles, at ONE DOLLAR each.
A splendid stock of Silk Parasols, large sizes, of handsome colors, for ONE DOLLAR.
They have a large lot of Solid Black Walnut Whatnots, Brackets, Book-stands, Hat and Coat Racks, for ONE DOLLAR.
THE DEPARTMENTS OF LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDER-WEAR
are well filled, so that all can be suited for ONE DOLLAR.
In addition to the few articles mentioned there are thousands of desirable goods at the
DOLLAR STORE,
that would surprise even our largest merchants to see sold for one dollar each.—*Advertisement.*

Hernia (or Rupture) and the "Ring's Truss."

The beneficial results which, from its first introduction to the public, have attended the use of this truss in every case where it has been properly applied, justly entitle it to a place among the triumphs of modern surgery. Office for the radical treatment of hernia and varicocele, No. 2 Barclay-street.—*Advertisement.*

If the Darwin theory of development be true, the Guanaco must be but slightly removed from the quadruped of the present day. This wagon-load, when weighed, proved to be not less than 700 pounds short of the just weight. In two well-authenticated cases which have happened to come to notice, permission was refused to large buyers to weigh their ice themselves, and they were obliged to take it at the altered weight, which they had seen proved false in other cases. The penalty of non-compliance was the cutting off of their ice supply. That alternative would be little short of ruin to a hotel-keeper or meat-packer in Midsummer, as the monopolists well know.

To show the advantages of this combination, a stockholder, one of the largest meat-dealers in New-York, states that his expenditure for ice at this time one year ago was between $40 and $50 per week. He uses now just as much ice as he did then, and it is costing him $15 a week. This might be ascribed to the scarcity of ice last season by a person ignorant of the facts, but a well-known hotel-keeper states positively that if he could have got his ice last year at $4 per ton advance on cost, as he does now, it would have saved him during the season $1,500. And there are other consumers who would have been saved $10,000 during last Summer alone.

This advantage is not obtained without the exercise of some present self-denial on the part of the subscribers, especially the small buyers. The monopolists struggle hard to retain a grip on the public throttle, which has brought them back less than thirty per cent. of dividends in one Summer. Their hope is in the overthrow of the Consumers' Company, and every effort has been made to bring it about. The old dodge of cutting under has, of course, been adopted with the expectation of bearing down the Consumer's with the sheer weight of $3,000,000 of capital; whence it happens that the citizens can buy his ice today from the opposition companies cheaper than he can from the Consumers' Company. Offers have been made to supply parties with ice $1 a ton cheaper than the Consumers' would do, no matter what the latter might charge. An offer was also made to supply the largest consumer in the City at $2 50 a ton, which is four shillings cheaper than the ice can be bought by the cargo. Offers have been made by the outside companies to many stockholders in the Consumers' Company to take their stock in the latter at its par value, and to furnish them a supply through the Summer at $1 less than

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111¼	$3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	87½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	113⅞	5,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅞	5,000 North Mo. 1st	87½
25,000 do	113⅞	10 Bk. of Commerce	129½
4,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C	109⅞	25 Amn. Ex. Bank	114¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n	72¾	25 Hanover Bank	107½
5,000 do	72¾	25 Ocean Bank	93¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o	72¼	25 Ninth Nat. Bank	114¼
1,000 Va. St. 6s, c	69½	100 Quicksilver Pf	20½
20,000 do	69¼	100 do	20¼
10,000 Va. St. 6s, n	74¾	100 do	20¾
5,000 Va. 6s, reg., c	57½	100 do	21
1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs	94	200 Mariposa Pf	9⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	64	200 Consol. Coal of Md bet. call	44
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	95⅛	100 Del. & H. C. b. c	124½
6,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. reg	120	200 Pacific M. bet. call	47⅜
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L	94⅜	300 N. Y. C. & H. R. c	98¾
1,000 do	95	100 Erie	29⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93	100 Panama	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 2d, '79	98½	300 Clev. & P. bet. call	122⅛
2,000 Erie 3d, '83	92	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c	96⅝
20,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs	103⅛	100 C. & R. I. bet. call	119⅛
6,000 Union Pac. 1st	92⅛	100 C., I. & Indianap	68½
8,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. Bs	86½	100 do	[illegible]
3,000 C. & N. W. con	94	100 Mil. & St. Paul	62⅝
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th	84½	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf	82⅛
2,000 H. & St. Jo. Convt. Bs	105	100 Tol., Wab. & West	64⅜
3,000 do	104¾	100 do b3	64¼
2,000 C. F. & Min. 1st	86⅝	200 Del., Lack. & W	110⅛
10,000 do	87	100 do	110
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div	89	200 Ohio & Miss	50⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. con. convt. bs	90	15 Ohio & Miss. Pf	80
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½	100 Morris & Essex	94⅞
		100 H. & St. Joseph	100
		100 do bet. call	99¾
		100 C., C. & Ind. Cen	24

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅛	300 L. S. & M. So	114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅞	300 do s10	114⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	109⅛	200 do s10	114⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C	109⅞	300 do b. c. b2	114⅛
200 Maryland Coal Co	24½	100 Chi. & N. W	86⅝
200 do b. c	24¾	100 do	86⅞
200 Con. C. of Md. b. c	44	100 do b10	86½
200 Quicksilver	19½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	96⅜
200 Pacific Mail	47⅛	100 C., C., C. & I	99½
200 do	47	100 N. J. Central	118
10 Cumb. C. and I	32	200 Chi. & R. I	119⅝
100 Mariposa Pref. b. c	9⅛	500 Tol., W. & W. b30	64⅜
200 U. S. Ex	52	100 do b3	64½
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R	98⅞	200 Del., L. & W. b. c	110⅛
100 do b. c	99	100 St. L. & I. M	61
40 Adams Ex	81⅞	100 Mor. & Essex b. c	94⅛
300 Reading R. b3	117	100 Han. & St. Jo	100
200 do	117⅛	100 do	100⅛
200 do	117⅛	100 C., C. & I. Cent	23⅞
300 Panama R. b. c	69⅛		

SATURDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Bank averages are higher on the line of Deposits by $4,896,744 than last Monday, of which gain $1,709,096 is in Greenbacks. The Gold average is nearly even—$117,301 higher. The Loans are increased $3,005,107. At the Treasury $3,000,000 Gold was sold on Thursday, and $2,773,539 paid out during the week for interest on the Public Debt. The receipts from Customs for the week, $2,673,446. In the Exports of the week $1,198,000 American Gold Coin is included. A further sum of $715,000 was exported in Silver Bullion, Foreign Coin, &c.

The price of Money to the Brokers on call Loan, at the close of the week, is 3½@4 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, while double these rates could be had by the same lenders on Bond and Mortgage and on Railway Mortgages. But the Banks and other parties lending on demand from day to day are unwilling to place their balances out of control, looking forward to better employment after the Summer plethora, on Stock loans as well as on Mercantile account. While they are not buyers of Railway Mortgages, or lenders on Real Estate, the Anglo-American and German-American houses are busy in negotiating the former, and to an extent which sensibly affects the export movement of Gold Coin through the foreign Exchanges.

Gold sold through the day at 111¼@111⅛@111¼ ₩ cent. There was not much speculative interest in the Gold Room. Bills on London left off 110⅛@110⅜ ₩ cent. The Public Funds of 1867 strong at 113⅞@114 ₩ cent., and not in large offering. The other 5-20s also firm, and the long 6 ₩ cents of 1881 up to 117⅝ ₩ cent., and the 5 ₩ cent. 10-40s 110 ₩ cent. The Southern State Bonds firm on Tennessees, Virginias and South Carolinas, and New-York Bounty 7 ₩ cents sold at 110 ₩ cent. The Pacific Railroad Bonds closed firm on Centrals at 103½, and steady on Unions at 92¼ ₩ cent.

The Railway Share speculation was not general, but on certain stocks very strong in demand and prices. Rock Island led the market, and sold up to 120¼ ₩ cent. Lake Shore was also strong, and the demand was free for New-York Central, which is not surprising in view of the heavy traffic on the line, the assumed nature of its constant improvement of roadway, (by steel railing,) its steady additions to new equipments, and its regular 8 ₩ cent. Dividends, all out of net earnings, with the further application of $2,000,000 a year to paying off the comparatively small Funded debt outstanding against the property. Above all these considerations, we believe we may add that Mr. VANDERBILT is content to [illegible] without consolidation, lease, or any other entangling alliances, within or without the State of New-York, the free use of his name in Wall-street to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; market closing irregular, Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading strong:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114
American Gold	111¼	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅛	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅛
Reading Railroad	116⅞	118⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅝	120¼
North-west Common	86⅛	86⅛
North-west Preferred	96⅛	96⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅞	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅞
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62⅛
Lake Shore	113⅞	114⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	50⅛	50⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	64⅛
Western Telegraph	59⅛	59⅛
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	103⅛	103⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
Union Land Grants	85	85⅛
Union Incomes	85	85

The exports of specie from this port during the past week have been as follows:

May 22—Steamer Nevada, Liverpool—Foreign silver	$62,000 00
May 23—Steamer Germania, Hamburg—Silver bars	25,800 00
May 23—Steamer Germania, London—American gold	325,000 00
May 23—Steamer South America, Rio Janeiro—American gold	38,181 00
Foreign gold	67,600 00
May 24—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool—American gold	156,060 00
Silver bars	93,879 71
Gold bars	30,565 05
May 24—Schooner Mattie Holmes, Mayaguez—Foreign gold	4,950 00
American silver	10,000 00
May 25—Steamer New-York, Southampton—American gold	150,000 00
Gold bars	60,117 21
Silver bars	39,630 08
May 26—Schooner Keokuk, Arroyo, P. R.—American gold	10,000 00
May 27—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—Silver bars	196,749 78
May 27—Steamer Weser, Southampton—Silver bars	59,790 70
Gold bars	12,806 00
American gold	310,000 00
Foreign coin	20,200 00
May 27—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—American gold	15,000 00
Silver bars	10,000 00
Total for the week	$1,912,071 83

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 27.

Gold receipts	$1,317,540 82
Gold payments	1,379,290 14
Gold balance	85,646,755 41
Currency receipts	861,236 28
Currency payments	826,188 82
Currency balance	6,502,462 97
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	973,000
Customs	328,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6's currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	72½	Arkansas 6s, funded	58
Tennessee 6s, new	72⅛	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	47
Virginia 6s, old	69	Ohio 6s, '81	104½
Virginia 6s, new	74⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	105½
Virginia 6s, reg., old	57½	Kentucky 6s	100
Georgia 7s, gold	94	Illinois, Canal, '70	110⅜
N. Car. 6s, old	47⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	30	Indiana 5s	100
N. Carolina, new	26⅛	Michigan 6s, '73	100
N. Car. Special Tax	19⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	100
S. Carolina 6s	75	Michigan 6s, '83	100
S. Car., Jan. and July	63⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Missouri 6s	95⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	109⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
Louisiana 6s, Levee	70	N. Y. 6s, G'l Loan, '73	106
La. 8s, Levee, '75	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
California 7s	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 8s	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Alabama 5s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	102
Alabama 8s, Railroad	89		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Tol. & Wab. cons. conv.	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Han. & Naples 1st	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76	101	Gal. & Chi. Ex	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	102⅛
Erie 1st Ind	96⅛	Mor. & Essex 1st	102
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98⅛	Mor. & Essex 2d	97
Erie 3d 7s, '83	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	88	N. Jer. Cen. n. bds	102⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Long Dock Bonds	91⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	105	P., Ft. W. & C. 3 ₩ c. c. b	108
Harlem 1st M. 7s	101	Clev. & Pitts. Con. s. f	91⅛
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	96⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85⅛
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82	118⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F	100⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	113⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	103⅛
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	97⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc	99
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st	101⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	95⅛
Cen. Pac. bds	103	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	97
Union Pac. 1st bds	91⅛	Peninsula R. bds	91
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	85⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	97⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	75	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F	99	Mil. & St. P. 2d M	88
Chi. & N. W. Int bds	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bs	93⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st	108⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	104⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	96⅛
Lack. & West. bds	102	Tol., P. & War., E. D	91⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	99⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D	89
Del., L. & W. 2d	96	Tol., P. & War. 2d	76
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex	95⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div	89⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	86

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	St. Nicholas	118
Manhattan	153	Marine	165
Merchants'	118⅛	Importers & Traders	174
Mechanics'	139	Park	161
America	150⅛	Manufs. & Merchants	101
City	225	Central National	108
Tradesmen's	156	Second National	130
Fulton	155	Fourth National	114
Butchers & Drovers	148	Ninth National	114
Gallatin National	116	Tenth National	124⅛
Merchants' Exch'nge	102⅛	Gold Exchange	75
Leather Manufs	180	Del. & Hudson Canal	124
Seventh Ward	108	Maryland Coal Co	23⅛
State of New-York	110	American Coal	59⅛
Commerce	130⅛	Spring Mount'n Coal	60
Mechanics' B'kg Ass	115	Canton Co., Baltimore	82⅛
Ocean	93⅛	Consol. Coal of Md	43⅛
Mercantile	122	Western Union Tel	59⅛
American Exchange	114⅛	Quicksilver Ming. Co	13
Pacific	190	Quicksilver Ming. Pf	21
Chatham	171	Mariposa Mining Co	5⅛
Bank of N. America	105⅛	Mariposa Mining Pf	9⅛
Hanover	107	Boston Water Power	41
Irving	120	Adams Express	81⅛
Metropolitan	136	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sep	2⅛
Market	127	Am. Mer. Un. Ex	56⅛
Nassau	107	United States Ex	56⅛
Shoe and Leather	162	Pacific Mail	47
Continental	97		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	102⅛	103
Camden & Amboy	130⅛	131
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅛
Reading	116⅛	116⅛
Lehigh Valley	62⅛	62⅛
Catawissa Preferred	46	....
Philadelphia & Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Northern Central	41⅛	41⅛
Lehigh Navigation	37	37⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	94⅛	94⅛

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,062,544.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 26, 1871:

Lumber—Geo. H. Myer, Henry Brooks, J. T. Davis, S. A. Dewey, Addie Gregg, Robert W. Jorden, Wm. H. Hallenbeck, H. Morse, S. O. Sherman, Peter C. Doyle, Buffalo; Smith E. Mabbitt, Harmon and Alice, E. S. Houghtaling, A. D. Eno, O. P. Burtch, Oswego; D. Tracy, St. Johnsville; S. H. Gridley, Senette, Tonawanda; E. Banker, Booneville.

Oat—Albion, John Holmes, D. Bell, Fountain City, Buffalo.

Corn—J. E. Thomas, Z. B. Gardiner, L. K. McKibbs, J. G. Freeman, E. McQuatters, N. J. Clute, Wm. B. Tyler, Wm. H. Beach, Jackson, H. B. Lord, Buffalo.

Wheat—Jas. Maleny, H. Gibson, Geo. B. Ford, L. A. Helmes, Maria J. Phillip, Maggie Mathews, Fred. Bennett, Fred. Delane, Jas. Barley, John Niles, J. J., A. K. Clark, S. N. Derrick, E. W. McNall, W. H. Corness, Restless, E. R. Tanner, Parrie A. Platt, O. C. Potter, Chas. N. Stanley, L. Rhodes, A. W. Knettle, W. H. Bowman, D. C. Spencer, N. C. Thurston, Major Noyes, H. E. Abner, W. W. Wells, Buffalo; Joe Drury, Rebate, E. L. Lewis, Oswego.

Staves—A. K. Conrad, Hale & Marr, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Ada A. Buell, Chas. Vaughn, Oswego.

Flour—Wm. Stimson, Oswego.

Salt—Jim Smith, Billy Lape, Syracuse.

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two [illegible]

Week ending	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 9	4,135	2,648	5,121	[illegible]	8,719	[illegible]
Sept. 16	11,263	2,375	11,206	1,339	10,781	[illegible]
Sept. 23	19,672	3,081	26,206	1,339	17,645	[illegible]
Sept. 30	30,211	4,702	38,211	4,371	28,714	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 20	72,648	2,238	70,000	48,360	125,440	80,020
Nov. 27	74,949	34,340	88,233	69,727	121,423	82,361
Dec. 4	83,822	34,666	89,767	73,879	128,576	73,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,373	90,456	62,050	151,236	102,590
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,610	62,049	237,975	102,279
Dec. 25	79,866	42,278	112,919	69,234	120,368	97,598
Jan. 1	[illegible]	71,173	103,277	88,232	128,676	77,100
Jan. 8	[illegible]	41,660	103,630	47,417	127,056	89,912
Jan. 15	[illegible]	67,449	[illegible]	91,221	130,645	86,088
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	29,369	27,509	71,539	162,163	90,553
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	20,420	34,604	62,768	130,553	78,114
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	22,058	80,767	71,507	138,741	132,702
March [illegible]	[illegible]	15,205	74,830	56,991	121,419	147,767
March [illegible]	[illegible]	21,962	67,098	76,577	128,233	119,305
March [illegible]	[illegible]	14,109	42,967	91,251	102,641	100,838
March [illegible]	[illegible]	38,334	49,031	56,147	62,005	98,414
April 1	[illegible]	38,341	51,474	69,305	73,371	105,214
April 8	[illegible]	46,478	45,048	70,446	70,794	102,189
April 15	[illegible]	44,684	46,780	58,360	62,392	82,427
April 22	[illegible]	70,528	40,029	56,644	62,893	78,882
April 29	[illegible]	31,832	51,243	34,150	57,012	84,493
May 6	[illegible]	32,121	27,696	27,705	51,546	74,323
May 13	[illegible]	21,232	38,977	50,332	47,968	76,957
May 20	[illegible]	42,427	44,703	46,899	46,775	79,099
May 27	[illegible]	32,494	20,771	37,543	40,627	38,357

Messrs. [illegible] & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	92,190	17,171	17,135
Mobile	[illegible]	19,797	....	3,666
Galveston	[illegible]	31,634	....	415
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Savannah	[illegible]	26,091	1,399	750
Charleston	[illegible]	18,230	....	1,120
New-York	[illegible]	67,989	9,491	710
Boston, Philadelphia and Balt.	[illegible]	41,382	....	....
Total this week	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,064	23,796
Previously reported	3,716,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,154,060	692,298
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,757,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,184,121	716,094
Same time last y'r	2,712,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,310,767	633,322

Stock in the Interior Towns May 26.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	[illegible]	12,755
Columbus, Ga	[illegible]	5,845
Macon, Ga	[illegible]	7,390
Selma, Ala	[illegible]	3,300
Montgomery, Ala	[illegible]	5,449
Memphis, Tenn	[illegible]	14,100
Nashville, Tenn	[illegible]	5,842
Total	[illegible]	54,767

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	913,000	[illegible]	422,900
Afloat from India	145,000	[illegible]	406,000
Afloat from America	250,000	[illegible]	149,000
Stock in London	90,050	[illegible]	72,730
Afloat for London	85,000	[illegible]	47,000
Stock in Havre	29,920	[illegible]	36,400
Afloat for Havre	10,725	92,710	93,615
Stock in Bremen	56,183	10,049	7,588
Afloat for Bremen	36,844	16,304	8,021
Stock in United States ports	324,853	257,135	150,103
Stock in the interior towns	28,394	54,767	25,641
Total	1,976,434	1,494,985	1,419,041
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	481,479	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	557,393
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	80,000	45,000	65,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7⅞d.	11 1-16d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	17⅛c.	23⅛c.	29⅛c.
Price of Gold	111⅛	114⅛	139⅛

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,712,135	3,757,167
Total	2,723,046	3,833,116
Exported	1,950,529	2,900,215
Present stock	237,135	324,853
Balance to spinners	465,382	608,048

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 27.

By Judge McCunn.

William H. Groesbeck vs. Jacob H. Groesbeck; Peyton vs. Newman; Purdy vs. Purdy; May Eddie vs. Frederick Southington; The Charleston, S. C., Manufacturing Company vs. Charles V. Mapes; Dempsey vs. Hall; Ilgan vs. The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company; Walsh vs. Parsons; Watson vs. Martin; Gilmore vs. Gilmore; order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 27.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Woodrow vs. McDonough; motion granted.
Barkyte vs. Hughes; order for discharge.
Strong vs. Black; order of reference.
Hennito vs. Reid et al.; motion granted.
In the matter of the application of Isaac Vanderpool Taylor; no grounds of application shown.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MAY 27.

Before Judge Benedict.

SUIT BETWEEN SHIP-OWNERS.

William D. Morgan vs. James T. Tapscott, James H. Spencer, the ship Tapscott, her tackle, &c.—The libel and complaint of the libellant, William D. Morgan, filed April 27, 1871, sets forth that James T. Tapscott was the owner of eight forty-eighths of the ship *William Tapscott*, and that James H. Spencer was owner of one-eighth of the said ship; that on the 4th day of June, 1860, one James B. Bell was the owner of thirty-three forty-eighths of the said ship, that Bell being largely indebted to the firm of E. E. Morgan's sons, for the security of which he made and delivered to the libelant a mortgage conveyance of his interest in said ship, conditional for the payment of the sum therein secured. That afterward the libelant released six forty-eighths of the ship from said lien. That on the 19th day of April there remained due and unpaid upon said mortgage the sum of $20,000, and that default of payment was made and the libelant then became entitled to enter and take possession of twenty-seven forty-eighths of the ship. That the libelant did so enter and take possession as aforesaid, and became the absolute owner of the said twenty-seven forty-eighths. That having, by such default, become the majority owner and taken possession as he was entitled to, on the 24th day of April, the libelant and his agent were, by force and violence and without color of law, ejected from their possession of said ship, and that the respondent and his agents have since continued in possession of the ship. The libelant therefore asks a decree of the Court for the possession of the ship and for such other relief as the Court may decree.

The answer of the respondent is very lengthy, and sets forth a great variety of matters, the principal of which, for the purposes of the case, was an exception to the jurisdiction of the Court, as the matters contained in the libel did not arise out of any maritime contract. By consent of counsel this question was first argued by R. D. Benedict, Esq., of counsel for the respondent, and by Mr. Donahue for the libelants. The authorities quoted by the counsel for the respondents were the cases of John Joy and William D. Rice, decided by Judge Ware. The Court thought best that this question should be decided before the trial or questions of fact involved, and took the papers, promising an early decision.

Bebee, Donahue and Cooke, for libelants; James K. Hill and R. D. Benedict, for the respondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A Western paper announces that New-York, which had to borrow a parade-ground of Brooklyn for reviews, is about to have a magnificent parade-ground of its own. Perhaps so, if the appropriation is honestly expended.

If there ever was a time in the history of the Seventy-fourth Regiment when it promised to become a really live organization it is the present. The cheering news brought by the Colonel and Quartermaster has had the effect of inspiring both officers and men with renewed zeal and energy. The new Quartermaster, Mr. William B. Sirret, has shown himself to be emphatically the right man in the right place.

The closing drill of the "Mason Greys," Company I Thirteenth Regiment, will take place on Wednesday next, at the Portland-avenue (Brooklyn) arsenal.

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, the Twelfth Regiment will parade in full dress uniform, with pompon, for drill and review, on Monday, 12th June. Assembly at regimental armory, at 2½ P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, (mounted,) non-commissioned staff, band, field-music, color-guard and general guides, to the Adjutant, at assembly.

The Committee appointed by the First Light Infantry Company of Fall River have gone to Montreal to make arrangements for the visit of that command on June 17.

A movement is on foot among the survivors of the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers (Ellsworth Avengers) for a reunion at Albany. Members desirous of joining in the movement are requested to address Edward Low, Secretary, Post-office Box No. 1, Albany, N. Y. The date suggested is Aug. 5.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boston Light Guard on the 23d of September are progressing finely. From the rolls at the Adjutant-General's office the names of more than five 500 were found enrolled. It is not yet decided what shape the celebration is to take. It is expected that every State in the Union will be represented on the occasion.

A Pittsburg, Penn., paper states that with a flourish of loud trumpets, and a dash of drum-sticks, it was announced a short time ago that the newly elected Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Eighteenth Military Division, John McLanahan, was to be tried by court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" during the brief bit of a campaign preceding his election. The general impression was that the charges were clap-trap. Out of the nine members who constitute the Military Court, only two put in an appearance, together with the accuser, who was not attended by any witnesses. Gen. McLanahan demanded a trial, but no trial could be obtained in "absence of the Court." Thus ends the second chapter in this military farce. We imagine the case will collapse entirely.

A large number of gentlemen were present on Tuesday evening at the armory of the Pennsylvania State Fencibles, No. 505 Chestnut-street, to witness a flag presentation and an exhibition drill of the company. The old State Fencibles became disorganized by the departure of members to the war, and some of the survivors, anxious that the organization should be preserved, held a meeting with that object in view, and it was resolved to take immediate steps to reorganize the corps.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of Troy will visit New-York next month.

The Albany Zouave Cadets, Company A, Tenth Regiment, have, at their own expense, completely remodeled and renovated their armory in Treadwell's Building, and have turned it into one of the most elegant and comfortable armories in the State.

The tenth reunion of the Twenty-eighth New-York State Volunteers, was held on Wednesday at the Osburn House, Rochester. About thirty of the veterans were present.

Col. Steenberg has secured another $1,000 for uniforms for the Twenty-fourth Regiment, from the uniform fund for 1860. This will give sixty new uniforms. An additional $200 is expected when B Company's returns are straightened out.

The militia target excursions in California still continue, with good results.

The Military Board of the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, "believing that the subject only needs to be properly understood in order to remove much of the unpopularity of the law caused by continual and persistent misrepresentation," have published a pamphlet giving their views with regard to the militia tax, with reports of the receiver, division pay-master and brigade officers, which contain the receipts of the tax during the year ending May 2, 1871, with the manner of their distribution.

The staff of Brig.-Gen. Burrell, of Boston, will shortly be reorganized. Capt. John Quincy Adams, Engineer, and Dr. Joseph Stedman, Medical Director, have resigned and been discharged, and the other officers upon the staff will be changed about so as to make almost a complete reorganization.

Lieut. James W. Chapman, of Company A, First Battalion, of Boston, has applied for a discharge. Lieut. Chapman was connected with the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment during the war, and has been attached to the State militia during the past twenty years.

The annual prize drill of the Roxbury Latin School, will be held at Institute Hall on Saturday next.

A Boston paper fixes the date of the champion drill as the 10th of June, and states that the City Guard will be composed of thirty-seven members of the company, while the Montgomery Guard will consist of picked men from the Ninth Regiment.

The Eleventh Regiment, (colored,) of Philadelphia, have received orders to hold an election for Colonel, vice Louis Wagner, elected Brigadier-General. It is thought that the election will result in the choice of George E. Wagner, late Colonel of the Ninth Regiment United States Colored Troops. Col. Wagner was connected with the Scott Legion, the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, afterward Captain in the Eighth United States Regiment, and was promoted from the latter organization to the position of Colonel of the Ninth colored troops.

On account of the death, recently, of the wife of Capt. W. H. Taylor, the Albany Burgesses Corps have concluded to postpone the excursion to Chicago until the early part of 1872.

A New-Haven journal says: "In 1852, also in 1862, the New-York Seventh Regiment went into camp in this city, and we understand they are now contemplating going into camp this Summer. If an invitation were extended to them by our citizens to again visit the City of Elms, there is but little doubt it would receive consideration, as several of its members are New-Haven boys. Let some of our leading citizens see that an invitation is extended."

The following changes are announced in the Twelfth Regiment: Election: Sergt. John J. Heintz, Jr., B Company, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Heisman, promoted. Non-commissioned staff appointments: First Sergt. James Snodgrass, K Company, to be Sergeant-Major, vice Kirby, promoted; Corp. Thomas Civels, C Company, to be Sergeant Standard-Bearer, vice Wilson, returned to his I Company.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, will celebrate their two hundred and thirty-third anniversary Monday, June 5, with the customary parade and the annual sermon, in the Old South Church, by Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, of the Church of the Unity. In the afternoon there will be the usual dinner in Faneuil Hall, and the commissioning of the officers on the Common.

Charles Gould, the law book seller, a private in A Company of the Tenth Regiment, (Albany Zouave Cadets,) has been tendered the position of Captain of I Company in the Twenty-fifth Regiment.

It may interest military men to know that a brigade of the Fire Department will parade on Tuesday next, under the command of Assistant Engineer Eli Bates, Chief of Second Brigade, for review by Hon. William Hitchman, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The first battalion, under the command of Assistant Engineer Gilbert J. Orr, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 7, 8, 17, 20 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. The second battalion, under the command of Assistant Engineer Charles O. Shay, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 18, 25, 26, 28, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5. The third battalion, under the command of Assistant Engineer Thomas Sullivan, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 2, 3, 5, 12, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 10. Officers and men will appear in full uniform with cloth cap. The brigade line will be formed on Tompkins-square, and the review will be conducted as is prescribed in General Orders. The companies designated will report to their respective battalion commanders on the ground at 9 o'clock A. M., and the battalion commanders will report to the brigade commander as soon as their respective battalions are formed.

In First Division orders No. 4, issued by Gen. Shaler, the death of Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, Commander of the Second Brigade, is announced with sentiments of profound regret. His burial will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., from No. 103 Pineapple-street, Brooklyn. The following organizations will perform escort duty on this occasion, and will report to Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, who is hereby detailed to command the escort, at 1½ P. M., at the corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, Brooklyn: Fifth Regiment Infantry; separate troop cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein; one section of Battery K, artillery. The officers of the division are invited to attend the funeral in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning on the left arm. The division staff will assemble mounted, at No. 11 West Thirteenth-street, at 1 P. M.

Col. F. A. Conkling, commanding the Second Brigade, announces that the brigade will parade fully uniformed and equipped, today, for the funeral. Brigade line will be formed on Montague-street, right resting on Henry-street, in the City of Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. Commandants of regiments will punctually take their respective positions and report on arrival to the Assistant Adjutant-General, at the intersection of Montague and Henry streets. The brigade staff fully uniformed, armed and equipped, mounted, will report for duty at the quarters of the brigade commander, at the intersection of Henry and Pineapple streets, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., precisely. Officers will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm and sword-hilt; standards will be draped and the drums covered with black crape. As a testimony of respect to the late Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, the flags at the armories of the several regiments of the brigade, will be displayed at half-staff during the day of the funeral.

The parade of the Seventh Regiment, on Thursday last, was highly creditable to the command, as the companies turned out with full ranks and in good shape. It is very pleasant to see the minor details so carefully observed as they always are in the Seventh, and several regular officers who saw the regiment en route were loud in their praises—a fact we are glad to record for the benefit of the rank and file. A graceful compliment was paid the Twenty-third, of Brooklyn, by escorting that command from the Wall-street Ferry up to the City Hall, where both regiments were reviewed by the Mayor. All along the route of march the Seventh Regiment was frequently applauded for the fine appearance made, and the Spring parade was in every way a success. The Twenty-third Regiment, though much smaller in numbers than the Seventh, was also in good shape, and is evidently holding its own among the Brooklyn Regiments.

Yesterday afternoon the Ninth Regiment celebrated the tenth anniversary of the departure of the command to the war. The event will not readily be forgotten by our citizens, for the boys of the Ninth marched for Washington without any arms or ammunition. Col. Fisk appeared at the head of the regiment, yesterday, with his famous band, which is really a splendid one, and the organization paraded nearly 400 muskets. While the regiment was marching through the City Hall Park for review before Mayor Hall, Col. Fisk did not evince his usual adroitness, and neglected to get on the right side of the Mayor until urged to do so by his Adjutant or some one of the numerous aids attached to the command. He does not seem to learn even the rudiments of military matters, despite the careful training afforded him by the field officers, two of whom "have never received a dollar from the Erie Company." The appearance of the regiment was an excellent one, and reflects great credit upon Col. BRAINE and his associate officers. The men marched well to the music of their magnificent band, and Signor Carlo Patti is to be congratulated on the manner he handled the corps of musicians. The Drum-major also impressed us favorably, he having abandoned certain extravagances observable while connected with the defunct Thirty-seventh. A collation was served to the men at the armory, and the day thus came to a very pleasant ending.

The drafted men of 1863 will hold a State convention, at Syracuse, on the 4th day of July next, at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Pennsylvania troops who were on duty at the coal mines during the late troubles have suffered much thereby, as many of the men found themselves discharged from their situations on their return. The matter is attracting considerable attention.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Value of Insurance—Addresses and Resolutions.

The Insurance Convention held its fourth day's session yesterday. Mr. HENRY A. OAKLEY, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, delivered an address on the subject of fire insurance in New-York and other States. He called attention to some figures contained in his address to the fifth annual meeting of the Board of Underwriters, and which gave the result of fire insurance for the past twelve years. He remarked that without the National Board there would have been not more than two-thirds of the companies in existence possessing ability to do the fire business. The Company which he represented kept a special set of books, by which could be seen at a glance the liability of the Company almost to a dollar. There was, he said, a great defect in the manner in which many companies kept their accounts.

Mr. C. A. WAILES, of Maryland, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Blanks:

Whereas, It is right and proper that Insurance Companies, incorporated by the laws of one State, doing business in another State, should present to each State an exact copy of the financial statement by them presented to the Insurance Office of the State under which they hold their charters; and

Whereas, The Insurance Commission, or other proper officer in each State in charge of the insurance business of such State, should be considered the better judge of the securities or investments constituting the assets of such Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Blanks be required to give this subject their consideration, and if, in their judgment, it be found practicable to embody in the blank forms to be submitted by them a form of certificate, under the hand and seal of the Commission, or other officer in charge of insurance in the State, under the laws of which they hold their charters, certifying that the said report is a proper and correct financial condition of such company.

It was decided to admit the representative of foreign insurance companies to the Convention on Monday next.

Judge SAVAGE, of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, said he believed there was no more beneficent institutions in the world than fire insurance companies. He referred to the great minds produced by the parent country who had by their writings done great benefits to fire insurance. Two things, he said, had done more to develop civilization than any other things else—the protection given by insurance and the discovery of the mariner's compass. Who, he asked would have built the City of Chicago, but for the protection given by insurance? Who would put up a depot, an elevator or a mill, but for the protection of insurance? Any amount of money could be had in New-York, and the Western States would do better to propect their property by Eastern capital than to withdraw so much from the capital of their State and lock it up in insurance companies, instead of developing the resources of their respective States.

Mr. HARVEY, of Nebraska, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the proper Committee:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the several States the adoption of provisions of law similar in effect to the following:

1. That no person or company shall be permitted to issue policies upon the lives of citizens of the State, unless upon a specific premium of which so much as will cover the cost of insurance due for the current year, according to the State standard of mortality, and interest shall be collectable by cash in advance.

2. That no Company shall be permitted to issue policies on lives within the State, unless its tables of rates shall be certified to as sufficient for the completion of the policy contract proposed; such certificate to be made by an actuary to be designated by the superintendent of insurance of the State in which the Company is organized, and the verification of such tables of rates shall be made upon the same assumptions of mortality and interest as were used by the Company in its original computation.

Mr. ROW, of Michigan, proposed the following, which was referred to the Committee on Assets:

Whereas, The laws of several States require insurance companies to make investments of funds only in the State where organized, and whereas, such enactments tend to increase retaliatory and aggressive legislation,

Resolved, That such restrictions as to investments are unwise and unnecessary, and that freedom to make safe and profitable investments in any or all States be allowed.

Mr. FAME, Chairman of the Committee of Assets and Investments, presented a report setting forth what should be considered as assets in making a valuation for annual reports. It was directed to be printed in order that the members of the Convention should be in a position to discuss the paper at its next meeting. The Convention then adjourned to the office of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, where the President, Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, invited them to partake of the hospitality of the officers.

YACHTING.

The New-York Yacht Club's Regatta—Prizes Open to All American Vessels—Circular Concerning the "America" Cup.

The following letter has been addressed to the secretaries of the various yacht clubs in this country:

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1871.

SIR: I am instructed to inform you that the New-York Yacht Club will offer two cups to be sailed for on the day of the annual regatta, 22d June, 1871, over the usual regatta course, and subject to the rules and sailing regulations of this Club, except that there shall be no allowance for time. Said prizes are open to vessels from all American yacht clubs, and will consist of a cup for schooners of the value of $500, and a cup for sloops of the value of $400.

Names of yachts, rig, colors, and tonnage, must be communicated to the undersigned at least twenty-four hours before the day of the regatta. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. A. MINTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

The following letter relates to the famous cup won by the yacht *America*:

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1871.

To the Secretary:

SIR: I inclose a copy of the letter presenting to the Club the cup won by the yacht *America* in 1851. After a period of nineteen years, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, through Mr. ASHBURY, with the schooner-yacht *Cambria*, challenged this Club for the possession of the cup. The terms of the deed of gift were then, for the first time, discussed at a meeting of the Club, and were construed as authorizing all the yachts belonging to the club in possession to start against the challenger.

Recently a communication from Mr. GEORGE H. SCHUYLER, the sole survivor of the donors of the cup, explains that the above conclusion conflicts with the views of the donors, who intended that but one vessel should start against the challenger. At a meeting of the Club in May, 1871, it was unanimously resolved that, without further discussion, the intention of the donors thus expressed must govern the interpretation of the terms upon which it is held, and that the Secretary be requested to notify foreign yacht clubs accordingly. Respectfully yours,

C. A. MINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

To the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club:

SIR: She undersigned, members of the New-York Yacht Club, and late owners of the schooner yacht *America*, beg leave through you to present to the Club the cup won by the *America* at the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, England, Aug. 22, 1851. This cup was offered as a prize to be sailed for by yachts of all nations, without regard to difference of tonnage, going round the Isle of Wight, (the usual course for the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron,) and was won by the *America*, beating eight cutters and seven schooner yachts which started in the race. The cup is offered to the New-York Yacht Club, subject to the following conditions:

Any organized yacht club of any foreign country shall always be entitled, through any one or more of its members, to claim the right of sailing a match for this cup with any yacht or other vessel of not less than thirty nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom-house rules of the country to which the vessel belongs. The parties desiring to sail for the cup may make any match with the yacht club in possession of the same that may be determined upon by mutual consent; but in case of disagreement as to terms, the match shall be sailed over the usual course for the annual regatta of the yacht club in possession of the cup, and subject to its rules and sailing regulations—the challenging party being bound to give six months notice in writing, fixing the day they wish to start. This notice to embrace the length, Custom-house measurement, rig and name of the vessel. It is to be distinctly understood, that the cup is to be the property of the Club, and not of the member thereof, or owners of the vessel winning it in a match; and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all foreign countries upon the terms above laid down shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries.

(Signed,) J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Findley, George L. Schuyler.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL it was

Resolved, That the New-York Yacht Club accept the cup won by the *America*, and presented to them by the proprietors, upon the terms and conditions appointed by them.

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. SCHUYLER, with the inclosure, be entered on the minutes, and the Secretary be requested to furnish to all foreign yacht clubs a copy of the conditions upon which this Club holds the cup, and which permanently attach to it.

Adjourned. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

The Sugar Refinery Accident.

An investigation was commenced by Coroner KEENAN yesterday of the circumstances attending the death of DIEDRICH KRUSE, a German, who resided at No. 535 Greenwich-street. So far as the facts have been yet ascertained, it appears that KRUSE has for the past ten years been in the employ of BRUNJES OCKERSHAUSEN & Co., sugar refiners, at No. 464 Washington-street. Latterly he has been in special charge of an iron pipe, four inches in diameter, which conducted Croton water from a large tank on the roof to the lower floor, where it was used in the refining process. About 7 o'clock Thursday morning, KRUSE was on the fifth floor attending to his duties as usual, when this pipe burst and a large portion of it completely broken off, and KRUSE being struck by the fragment had his arm broken, beside receiving internal injuries, from which he died on Friday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner KEENAN has given a permit for the burial of the remains, and has adjourned the inquest in order to obtain testimony as to the cause of the bursting of the pipe.

Abuses at the Custom-House to be Remedied.

Mr. SAMUEL T. MADDOX has been appointed Deputy Collector at large, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties, which are, to a certain extent, supervisory, and embraces the entire collection district. The first "raid" he made was upon the weighers. While examining their manner of doing business he learned that it was the practice of some of the subordinates to leave upon the docks and in other places the apparatus used in weighing merchandise, and in this way the property of the Government became greatly damaged, and, in some cases, required frequent renewal. Mr. MADDOX has taken measures to prevent this abuse in future.

Pardon of a Convicted Wall-Street Forger.

WILLIAM GILBERT, a Wall-street broker, convicted at the last term of the United States Circuit Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor, for having in his possession an altered $2,000 United States bond, has been released on a petition signed by many prominent citizens certifying to his previous good character, and to his services during the war in the construction of the celebrated Waterhouse Battery at Chicago. On the formal presentation of the petition by Mr. E. L. PARRIS, his attorney, the pardon was granted.

PROPOSALS.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, MARION, Ala., March 18, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for the building of eighty miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, sixty-eight miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and fifteen miles in the State of Tennessee. Proposals to include graduation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties and track-laying; also, rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the Company. Proposals for sections of twenty miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala. The Company reserve the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.

By order of the President.

J. F. FRESENIUS, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited for the construction of the Railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Plans and profile may be seen and information obtained at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of Smith & Stanbrough, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

NEW-YORK NITROUS OXIDE GAS WORKS, NO. 164 WEST 27TH-ST., Manufacturers of chemically pure LAUGHING GAS, for dental, medical and other purposes. For prices and other particulars apply as above, or address

R. W. NEWBERY, Agent, Post-office Box No. 1,380.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 108 miles of the most direct road; the line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1871, and gives a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City, Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR, SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.

First-class Investment Securities, paying from ten to twelve per cent. interest for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the negotiation of CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871. The polls will be open at and from 10 o'clock noon, until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS; AND BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

FOR SALE. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR. ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST. N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY. Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 17 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next. E. G. ROOT, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

550 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND FIFTEEN NEWLY-FINISHED HOUSES AT WHITESTONE, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Beautifully situated on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the East River and Long Island Sound.

Also, fifteen new cottages within five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, which are already sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized and paid for. Thirty trains daily on the best equipped and managed railroad in the country. Two steam-boats land daily at Whitestone. The houses were built by Messrs. Dorf and Scofield in the best style, and contain furnaces, range, hot and cold water, gas-pipes, stationary tubs, bath-room, and water-closets. Each house has ten rooms, marble mantels, grates, and registers. The taxes are limited by charter one-half of one per cent. This is the first opportunity afforded where such extensive improvements have been made and paid for. The great accessibility of this property to our City, the salubrity and great beauty of the country, and the vast improvements now being made by the proprietors of the tract offer inducements for suburban residences never before presented to our citizens. Terms most favorable. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ o'clock on the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

The Sheriff of Westchester County, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, will positively sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock,

400 CHOICE LOTS AT MAMARONECK,

situate at and near the depot on the Boulevard, Kinfield-av., &c. The above is very choice business property, the streets are opened and ready for immediate improvement. For the accommodation of all classes of buyers, the property will be sold in SINGLE LOTS AND SMALL PARCELS, and the sale will be absolute in every respect, as it must be sold to SATISFY THE MORTGAGES under the decree of the Court.

Maps, terms, &c., at offices of ROBERT H. BRUNDAGE, Esq., Sheriff, at White Plains; JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; or at Mr. SUMMERS, at the hotel opposite the depot at Mamaroneck.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-SIX VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LOTS, ON AVENUE A, EAST 80TH AND 81ST STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

AVENUE A, SOUTH-WEST CORNER EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET—Four lots, each 25.6 by 102.2 feet.

EAST EIGHTIETH-STREET—Eight lots, north side, 154.6 feet west of Avenue A; each 25 by 102.2 feet.

EAST EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET—Eleven lots, south side, 154.6 feet west of Avenue A; each 25 by 102.2 feet.

EAST EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET—Three lots, south side, 400 feet east of 1st-av.; each 25 by 102.2 feet. Avenue A is opened, and being sewered; 80th-st. is graded, curbed, guttered, and being sewered; 81st-st. is graded, curbed, guttered and being sewered. All the above lots are even with the grade, and free from rock.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS on the WILLIS-ST. TRACT, PATERSON, N. J., ON MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ABSOLUTE SALE. A. DERRON.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION, BY STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD, with splendid lunch and unrivaled music, ALL FOR NOTHING. Pleasure and Profit.

All who desire to secure a pleasant home within one hour of New-York City Hall, in a locality proverbial for health, are invited to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT RICHMOND PARK SALE, AT 11 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871, on the premises, half way between New-Dorp and Richmond, Staten Island. Boat will leave foot of Whitehall-st., via Staten Island Ferry, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale.

Free passes at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY SPLENDID BUILDING SITES IN Mount Vernon, Westchester County, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds. This desirable property is only thirty-five minutes from City, fifteen minutes from Harlem Bridge; will be sold without reserve. For maps and particulars, apply to JACOB MENDEL, on the premises, or at depot of N. Y. and N. H. R. R., or to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 52 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATION DAY, TUESDAY, May 30, 1871. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Donations of Flowers, Plants, and Money solicited. Orations, Poems and Music at Academy of Music in the evening. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the public offices, at "Headquarters Tent," 14th-st. and Union-square, and at the door of the Academy on the 30th. All surplus funds to be donated to the "Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans."

G. B. MACDONALD, Chairman General Committee.
F. E. FARMER, Chairman Executive Committee.
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Chairman Finance Committee.
JOHN W. MARSHALL, Treasurer, No. 744 Broadway.
FRANK M. CLARK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

Assets $7,428,120 04. Money deposited now will bear interest from June 1, at the rate of six per cent. Interest is computed on the 1st days of January and July only, on the amount then in bank for the number of calendar months the same has remained on deposit. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., Booth's Building. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, in sums of £1 and upward.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, May 29, and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large assortment of VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; also a choice assortment of LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS; a very rare collection of OPERAS, FULL SCORE, AND MUSIC; a few rare AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SHAFSTEDT, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 20th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 2d day of June, 1871, at 12 M., at No. 572 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, sell the personal property of the bankrupt above named, consisting of cigars, tobacco, &c., &c.—Dated May 23, 1871.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.
NEW-YORK.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
"GRENADINE," "CHALLIE," "BAREGE," "CREPE MARETZ" AND SHETLANDS, TOGETHER WITH A FINE STOCK OF ALL OTHER THIN SUMMER SHAWLS NOW IN VOGUE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, AND AT
THE LOWEST PRICES.

Will make on Monday large reductions in all their SILKS GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
pure SILKS FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS AT 20c.
SILKS FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES AT 25c.
SILKS PRINTS AT 12c.
FRENCH PRINTS AT 20c. AND 25c.
FRENCH GRENADINES, WOOL FILLED, AT 25c.
EMBROIDERED AND STRIPED GRENADINES AT 25c.; FORMER PRICE, 50c.
SILK GRENADINES, 25c.; FORMER PRICE, 50c.
SILK WARP POPLINS AT 75c.
AND ALL STYLES OF BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

Will open on Monday, May 29, a large and choice selected stock of
SUITS, MANTILLAS AND FALLETOTS,
imported and our own make, all of which will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
WINDOW SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c.,
TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DAMASKS, BRocATELLES, TERRIES.
"BILLIARD CLOTHS."
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
HEMP CLOTH DITTO.
"SATTEENS," "CRETONNES,"
"CHINTZES."
"FURNITURE TWILLS,"
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, LACE BED SPREADS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CARPETS
by the "EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS," we will continue to sell during the balance of this month,
AT OLD PRICES,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 10 to $1 25.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 to $2 25,
AND ALL OUR
NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS,
"VELVETS,"
"WILTONS,"
"MOQUETTE" AND
"AXMINSTER"
CARPETS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.
NEW-YORK.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

No. 864 Broadway, corner 15th-st.
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURES.
CORSETS TO SPECIALTY.
Mrs. Gaynor begs to inform her patrons and others that she has still a full assortment of most elegant corsets and Paris corsets, both home-made and woven, made and embroidered.
The article being almost entirely out of the market, Mrs. Gaynor assures ladies they will not be imposed upon her establishment by selling a spurious, goat-looking bodice.
A perfect fit the best test, which can be guaranteed for any style of figure.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, PADS, BUSHING CORSETS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
Skirts and tournoures in French hair-cloth, elastics, and the latest styles in trains, demi-trains, and Pompadours.
N. B.—Ladies' boots, and those suits of best quality, are found and to order, at short notice.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 29,
A NEW AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
DOMESTIC GOODS,
COMPRISING ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN LINENS, TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, VIZ.:
LINEN CAMBRIC, SOFT CRAPE, GRENADINES AND SILKS IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
LINENS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND &c.
EVERY VARIETY OF GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
LINEN AND MUSLIN CAMBRIC ROBES, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
FRENCH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED ROBES, MARKET VALUE $60, OFFERED AT $30.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS MADE TO ORDER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

GENTS' FINE SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
Also,
GENTS' EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD SHIRTS,
AT 90 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

DESIRE TO ATTRACT
NOTICE
to their second announcement for the
SUMMER SEASON
that they
will
PLACE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS
at the disposal of the public
FOR EXAMINATION.
HAVING MARKED DOWN OUR PRICES throughout our entire establishment, we particularly invite our friends and strangers at this City and vicinity to call and inspect our goods and prices for the coming week, to convince them that we are, as ever, determined to maintain our reputation; as heretofore, and challenge competition on every article in all our
DEPARTMENTS,
FOR MONDAY, MAY 29,
In our
SILK DEPARTMENT
we offer
25 pieces 24 inch SILK at 50c.
25 pieces 24 inch SILK at $1.
20 pieces 24 inch HEAVY GROS GRAIN at $1 25.
20 pieces 24 inch HEAVY GROS GRAIN at $1 50.
15 pieces 24 inch HEAVY GROS GRAIN at $2.
15 pieces 24 inch HEAVY GROS GRAIN at $2 50.
All the choice of JAPANESE SILKS will be opened, of the latest patterns and designs, and which we offer at
65c., 75c. and 85c. per yard.
ALSO,
NEW TRIMMING SILK,
at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
ALSO,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW SILK FRINGES,
DRESS BUTTONS,
GIMPS, CORD, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An exceedingly large stock of
REAL THREAD, GUIPURE and POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
ALSO,
200 CARTONS,
of every width,
and in all the new shades
of
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,
in
FANCY PLAIDS AND HEAVY GROS GRAIN, ranging
from 25c., 37c. and 50c. per yard and upward.
Also, NEW SCARFS, TIES and BOWS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Please call and examine,
At ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
9th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
ALSO
CALL NOTICE TO THEIR STOCK
of
Spring and Summer Dress Goods
in all the
NEW SHADES,
in Silk Poplards, Pongees, Silk Warp Poplin, Sergez, Armure Pugilese, Chambrette Cloths, Lenzs, Grenadines, Mozambiques, &c., &c.,
ranging in price from 12c. and 25c. per yard and upward.
A full line of
WHITE PIQUES,
also ranging from 25c. per yard and upward.
Also,
BLACK GRENADINES,
in plain, striped and figured, ranging in prices from 25c., 40c., 50c., and upward.
A complete line of WHITE GOODS,
in
VICTORIA LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, DOTTED SWISS, ORGANDIES, GRASS CLOTH, HOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, FICHUS, &c., &c., all at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
At
ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
OUR
PARASOL DEPARTMENT,
COMPRISING
one of the largest and most extensive assortments to be found in this City, in all the latest and most desirable styles of
PARASOLS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
We offer at the same proportionate
prices.
We also invite attention to our
LARGE STOCK OF
WHITE AND BLACK
LLAMA LACE
SHAWLS, SACKS AND PARASOL COVERS,
all of this season's importation,
of the latest designs,
choicest patterns,
and
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
In our
Ladies' Suit
and
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
we offer the same attractions as last week.
In ADDITION to NEW NOVELTIES and a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION
in PRICES,
especially in our
SUIT DEPARTMENT,
where we have succeeded in adding an entire line of
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER WALKING AND TRAVELING COSTUMES,
in
LADIES' BUFF, GRAY, LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
at $6 75, $8 50, $4 50, $5, $6 50, $8, $9 50 and upward.
In
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS,
at $5, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
ALSO,
POPLIN SUITS,
ready made and TO ORDER,
both imported
and own manufacture,
ranging in prices from
$15, $16, $20 and $25,
suitable for
CITY WEAR OR TRAVELING.
OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK
of
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR,
in
MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS,
NIGHT-ROBES, TOILET SACKS, CHEMISES, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
PRINTED MUSLIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED CAMBRIC,
and
WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS,
and
MORNING ROBES,
Having largely added to our already extensive stock of
LADIES UNDER-WEAR
in
MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS,
NIGHT-ROBES, TOILET SACKS, CHEMISES, &c., &c.
First received another small lot of children's plain and embroidered muslin
DRAWERS,
At 12c. a pair, worth from 20c. to $1 25.
At ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
We desire to call the attention of parties about making preparations to leave the City that we have supplied ourselves with an immense assortment of such
NECESSARY ARTICLES
that are required for traveling purposes,
and will offer them
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
consisting of
Fine Russia Leather and Canvas TRAVELING BAGS and SATCHELS,
VALISES, (with toilet articles combined,) PORTMANTEAUS,
Leather Strappings for Shawls, Satchels, &c.
BRUSHES, COMBS, HAND MIRRORS, and all necessary TOILET ARTICLES,
HAIR NETS and HAIR GOODS.
PARIS, GILT, WHITBY JET, and REAL SHELL JEWELRY.
BROOCHES, PENDANTS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, &c.
LINENS, CARVED WOOD, BONE and PEARL, And
SILK FANS.
LINEN and PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
LINEN, SILK and ALPACA UMBRELLAS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
PLAIN, LINEN, HEMSTITCH and COLORED-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
LISLE-THREAD, SILK and KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen.
TIES, BOWS and SCARFS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
COLLAR, CUFF and SHIRT BUTTONS.
HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR.
And an endless variety of
SMALL WARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT
EXTREME BARGAINS.
We respectfully solicit an examination.
Offering every facility to customers and strangers to an inspection of our stock
whether their object be to purchase or otherwise.
A full description, with prices annexed, sent to parties out of the City on application by
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., Near 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT FREDERICK LORSEE'S,
NO. 281 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS AND PARASOLS,
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CLOSING OUT BELOW COST.
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AT FREDERICK LORSEE'S,
NO. 281 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

ANNIVERSARY DAY IS NEAR AT HAND.
PREPARE EVERYTHING FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS WITHOUT DELAY.
We shall offer for this purpose, during the coming week,
PRETTY LITTLE PARASOLS,
At 60 cents each.
NICE WHITE THREAD GLOVES,
At 25 cents a pair.
ALSO,
BEAUTIFUL SASHES,
IN
BROKEN BLOCKS,
SOLID BLOCKS, and
RICH TARTANS,
At 75c., 87c., 99c., and $1 25 per yard.
These are not common goods made of cotton and silk mixed, but are the finest qualities and styles produced, and being of our own importation, we sell them at less
TWENTY PER CENT. LESS
than they can be bought for in any other house.

AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
GENTS' FINE SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
Also,
GENTS' EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD SHIRTS,
AT 90 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 29,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY SUMMER SILKS, IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, FROM $1 PER YARD UPWARD.
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, FROM $1 75 UPWARD.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE SILKS, IN STRIPES AND STRIPES, ALL SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ONE CASE CREPE DE CHENE, IN DESIRABLE SHADES, AT 87c.
ONE CASE OF PLAIN FOULARD SILKS, ADDED TO $1 25.
TRIMMING SILKS, in all colors, cut bias, for the accommodation of customers. We will also make large additions to our stock of BLACK SILKS, in all the reputed makes, at greatly reduced prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., on MONDAY, May 29, WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS FRESH LINES OF SUMMER GOODS, AT PANIC PRICES.
100 PIECES OF NORWICH POPLINS, 30c. per yard.
150 PIECES OF FANCY STRIPES, 25 cts. per yard.
200 PIECES OF JAPANESE POPLINS, all shades, 25 cts. per yard.
100 PIECES OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, FROM 20 cts. UPWARD.
100 Pieces of French MIXED POPLINS, new designs, 37½ cts.
250 PIECES OF GOATS' HAIR POPLINS, VERY FINE TEXTURE, FOR SUMMER WEAR.
A full line of MOHAIR PONGEES, popular prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ORGANDINES, BAREGES AND GRENADINES,
AT 12 cts., 25 cts., 30 cts., 37½ cts. and 50 cts. per yard.
French Challies, for Summer suits, 62½ cts. per yard.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, in brilliant colors, 87½ will also offer the following bargains in LINEN DRESS GOODS:
Japanese Grass CLOTH, new shades, 20 cts. per yard.
4-4 CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, 25 cts. per yard.
6 Cases of 4-4 FRENCH CHIFFI LAWNS, the finest goods imported, from 30 cts.
9 Cases of BUFF LINENS, manufactured by Hitchcock, Sons & Owden, for our family trade.
LINEN SERGES, a splendid washing material, all shades, 50 cts.
Forming the largest and cheapest assortment of Dress Goods ever offered in this City.
LADIES, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 29;
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, RUFFLED AND TUCKED, FOR $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, VARIOUS STYLES, FROM $6 TO $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, at $5 and $6.
Ladies' Linen Walking Suits, Pure Linen, $9 to $14.
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS, $16.
LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS, $20 AND $22.
LIGHT CLOTH SACKS, FROM BERLIN, $15, REDUCED FROM $20.
LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN FROM 2 TO 8 YEARS OLD, $1 75 TO $2 50.
GRAY LINEN BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $6, $8, $10.
COTTON CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, 75c.
CAMBRIC CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, $1.
Ladies' Tucked Skirts, $1. Ladies' Breakfast Sacks, $1.
FRENCH CORSETS, WHITE SHAPES, 75c.
ZEPHYR CORSET, FOR WARM WEATHER, $1 75.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FROM $2.
PIQUE WALKING COATS, PANTS' CLOAKS.
LACE CAPS, SLIPS, FLANNEL AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS, TOILET BASKETS, &c., &c.,
IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
Address for three days J. A. fleet store, No. 127 East 23d-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, May 29, a large assortment of REAL LACES, just received from auction, at extraordinary bargains, viz.: POINT APPLIQUE SACKS, from $1 to $5. REAL GUIPURE LACES at 25 cts. worth $2; $1 50, worth $3 25; $2 50, worth $5. LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS, $5 50, worth $7. BLACK CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS, $12 to $100. LLAMA LACE SACKS, from $15 to $100. REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, in new and elegant designs, at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of the newest styles in PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at extremely low prices.
Also, sole agents in the United States for the celebrated
ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE,
manufactured by the house of the inventor. Always in stock a magnificent assortment in all the new shades, and in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 buttons.
LADIES' GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 29,
A LARGE STOCK OF
KID, SILK AND LISLE-THREAD GLOVES,
VIZ.:
VIENNA ONE-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR.
VIENNA TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 50 PER PAIR.
FRENCH ONE-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 50 AND $1 75 PER PAIR.
FRENCH TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $2 PER PAIR.
A VARIETY OF
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES,
REDUCED TO 75c., AND 25c. PER PAIR.
SILK GLOVES, EXCELLENT FOR
RIDING AND TRAVELING GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
THEIR USUAL SPLENDID STOCK OF ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, MADE EXPRESSLY IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
GENTS' FINE SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
AT 70 CENTS.
Also,
GENTS' EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD SHIRTS,
AT 90 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
NO. 12 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Is now prepared to sell the balance of her Spring and Summer Stock of Silk and Worsted COSTUMES at much reduced prices.
Has also on hand Grenadine Dresses and Embroidered Jackets, which will be sold cheap. Dress-making done in all its branches.

DRY GOODS.

AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
GENTS' FINE SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT 70 CENTS.
Also,
GENTS' EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD SHIRTS,
AT 90 CENTS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, MAY 29,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND MISSES'
READY-MADE
SILK,
POPLIN,
ORGANDIE,
LAWN,
AND LINEN
DRESSES,
UNDER-WEAR,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SILK AND CASHMERE SACKS, JACKETS, &c.,
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
EQUAL IN STYLE AND QUALITY
TO THE VERY BEST PARIS MADE, AND AT
ABOUT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.
TWO CASES
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-ST.

LINEN AND LAWN SUITS
AT
$3 50 AND UPWARD.

These suits are well made, of good material, new styles, and, by comparison, will be found the cheapest goods in New-York.
ALSO,
DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS,
SILKS, LACES, SHAWLS, &c.,
Purchased at the recent forcery auction sales of the past week, and, being offered at small advance on cost, they cannot be equaled in this City.

BRADBURY BROS.,
(Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY.)
Nos. 313 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE

Corner of Broadway and Waverley-place.
The following seasonable goods are worthy of special attention, being from 20 to 25 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
Black Iron Grenadines, 40c.; Black Iron Grenadines, 50c. and 60c.; Black Iron Grenadines, 75c. and 85c.; Black Iron Grenadines, $1 and $1 10; 8-4 Black Iron Grenadines, 90c. (r); Merella Silk Grenadines, from $1 to English Grenadines in great variety, 25c.; 8-4 Crape Cloth, &c., former price, 65c.; 8-4 Crape Cloth, 60c., former price, 90c.; English Bombazines, Henriette and Tamise Cloth from 75c. to $1 50; Black Alpaca Mohairs, 50c., 62c. and 87c.

BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, &c., FROM 90c.

Japanese and Frou Frou Poplins, 25c.; best American prints, 10c. Bonnets and suits all reduced. Ladies will please call and examine before deciding elsewhere.

A SPLENDID VARIETY OF NEW GOODS
WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, MAY 29,
at the
DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,
No. 27 Barclay-st.,
which will include a large lot of superb Black Silks, from $2 25 to $4 per yard; a great variety of new and choice styles Summer Dress Goods, Poplins, Pongee Lustres, Black and Fancy Grenadines, Nottingham Laces, Household Linens, Hosiery, Domestic Goods, Quilts, Shawls, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of China Mattings, all styles.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$2,000 part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, cellar 7 feet, dining-room 15 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good carpet and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. F. MERKEL, No. 1 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the city; has three-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot three feet, with variety of fruits and flowers; location pleasant, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE BLACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., TWENTY-FIVE minutes via Northern Railroad, for sale or exchange, an attractive cottage, ten rooms, completely furnished; one acre; seventy-five choice fruit-trees; thirty grapevines; convenient to depot, steam-boat and horse-cars; price low. Photograph with E. T. MERRITT, No. 60 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the finest country-seats in Westchester County; buildings all good, and has fifty acres of garden land; between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck; will take good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, Lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 263 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

A COUNTRY HOME — FORTY-FIVE minutes from Wall-st. by the commuters; forty-four trains each way daily; will be sold at a great sacrifice and on easy terms.
GEO. B. STEARNS, No. 110 Wall-st.

SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST FARMS in Westchester County; very high ground and grand view of the Sound.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUation to mind a house for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present place, No. 149 West 45th-st., where she will receive the highest recommendation.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 Times Office.

FAMILIES, SUMMER HOUSES, &c.—Equipped immediately with capable male and female servants, Protestant or Catholic, for City or country, at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 136 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, restaurants, boarding-houses, Summer resorts, &c., supplied with first-class servants, at short notice, at No. 9 Bleecker-st.

ALL HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, boarding-houses and private families can get the best of servants at No. 207 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at 7 HILDT'S, No. 37 Norfolk-st.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement wishes a situation for the Summer as companion to a lady, or would travel with an invalid; is accustomed to reading aloud; has experience, patience and gentleness; satisfactory references given. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 101, Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant married man; no children; first-class City driver; no objection to the country; five years' best references from last employers; wife is a good cook, if services required. Call or address H. T., No. 468 7th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or coachman and gardener with a private family; would prefer the country; has the best reference from last employer. Address or call at Neilson & Guild's harness-store, No. 47 Union-square, for J. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a single young man lately landed; understands the care and management of horses; no objection to country. Address for three days J. A., feed-store, No. 127 East 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands the manufacturing of all kinds of coach and furniture varnishes, Japan dryers, &c.; good wages given and steady employment guaranteed. For address inquire of BROWN & GREENE, No. 185 Water-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 139 Bleecker-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRICES DOWN.—CARRIAGES, HARness, business wagon, saddle horses, all kinds of every description harness, viz.: Ladies' pony harness, heavy double, light heavy and medium, at very lowest figures; also, a large assortment of Second-hand Carriages, at Manufacturers' and Dealers' Exchange, Union Repository, No. 68 Broadway.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 28 BOWERY, manufacturer of every kind of carriages, wagons and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the quality of the work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD HUMPHEY, CARRIAGE Maker, No. 28 Greene-st., all work made under personal inspection. Jobbing or repairing on shortest notice and on reasonable terms. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

NO. 325 EAST 34TH-ST.—PRIVATE stable; a gentleman can get board for 4 head of horses; best references required for horses and carriages; all on ground floor; cost season for coming season.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF FOUR FROM TO SIX can secure a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor, and board, with gas, bath, &c., on very reasonable terms, or single gentleman can be accommodated; references required; good table and family; dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at No. 246 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

LODGINGS WANTED.—BY A GENTLEman, in a retired and pleasant private family; room opening to the south or west; best references freely given. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 103 Times Office.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMEly-furnished suite of rooms which they will let upon moderate terms; excellent table and home comfort; single rooms for gentlemen; terms cheap. Apply at No. 36 East 21st-st.

NO. 22 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen or family; best references given and required; house and table first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a private house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY FINE second-story front; to let, with or without private table; handsomely furnished. Also, a four-story front room; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST.—Pleasant rooms on parlor and second floors, with board; a large front room with every convenience, at $28, for two.

NO. 134 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE AND well furnished front parlor, with or without board, in first-class house, for families or single gentlemen.

AT NO. 57 WEST 35TH-ST.—A PLEASant suite of furnished rooms to let without board, to gentlemen only; references required.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.—MADISON-square.—Rooms singly or en suite, with board, for permanent or transient parties.

NO. 3 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with private table.

TO LET—BY A LADY, A HANDSOME FURnished parlor, for one or two gentlemen. Call at No. 146 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEIDELBERG, (GERMANY).
HOTEL DE RUSSIE.
On the promenade, with fine view of the castle.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ACCOMMODATION.
A large garden and all sorts of baths attached to the house.
Proprietor, WILH. WETTSTEIN.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA,
OPENS JUNE 1.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.
This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. REEDER, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, SOUTH SIDE, L. I.
This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class in every respect. Fine beach, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also, a steam-yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. F. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison-square House, Broadway and 31st-st.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, N. Y.,
THIRD SEASON. OPENS JUNE 20.
Plans of the house may be seen and rooms secured at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Main sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, from its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive scenery, and commands a fine view of the lake and Lake Champlain and. Its varied cuisine, liberal table and comfortable rooms. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSkill.—Open June 10. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the line of Prospect Park. Scenery unsurpassed. Air unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 200 or 300 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BERGSTRESSER, Catskill.

HORSE CORRECTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Pentinge, Vt. Rev. J. HEWMAN, D. D., Principal. Terms, $300 per year. Location healthy; building mostly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

DUMARESTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, will open June 1. Spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to Branch; terms moderate. Apply on premises or at 30 West 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRing board in the country will find a quiet rural and home comforts at reasonable rates near Fishkill, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. The location is elevated and healthy, the prospect beautiful, the house commodious and in thorough order. Stabling if desired. For further particulars address A. F. DRURY, Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y.
REFERENCES.—C. A. Morrill, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; Prof. F. Lambert, Register's Office, Brooklyn; J. A. Morrill, Record Office, Custom-house, New-York.

AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—A first-class private residence has been rented, on a lease, for the accommodation of three or four families. House contains modern improvements, and all appurtenances unexceptionable; is situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson; three acres of land in cultivation; croquet grove; abundance of fruits, and vegetable garden now growing. In vacating on the arrival of each train; large mobile and carriage-house. Inquire at station for the Moorewood Place. Undoubted references.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, with first-class board and attendance, may be found for the Summer at MORRISTOWN, N. J.; the house is delightfully located, overlooking the valley, and within large number of shade trees. Apply at No. 12 East 23d-st.; references exchanged.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

VACATION PUPILS SHOULD TAKE A course of writing lessons of OLIVER H. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Rooms No. 49 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE FINAL Examination of the classes in Columbia College for the current academic year will commence on FRIDAY, June 2, and will continue until Friday, June 16, beginning daily at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of the students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.
Candidates for admission to the College will be examined on Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A PRIVATE school in this City residing twenty miles from town, will receive into his family two boys; instruction if desired. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 134 Times Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 13. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (Established 1849,) No. 49 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, language privately, 24 writing lessons $2 50; day and evening throughout the year. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A bo

A BLOW AT PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Trial of Edwards and Collins—Both Pugilists Sent to the Penitentiary for One Year and Fined $1,000 Each.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the arm of the law, personated through Justice DOWLING, dealt a powerful blow to the prize-bruising fraternity. The professional bullies known under the names of EDWARDS and TIMOTHY COLLINS were arraigned on the charge that "on the 25th day of May, 1871, they did conspire together and did break and violate the laws of the State, by encouraging and engaging in a prize-fight," &c.

Superintendent KELSO occupied a seat near the Justice. The lawyers' arena was crowded with professionals, everywhere it was possible for a human being to squeeze himself was occupied. Such a motley crew of lewd fellows of the baser sort seldom were gathered within those walls. EDWARD DELOGUE, JOHN MADDEN and JAMES MCKENNA, all hack drivers, testified to having been hired by the prisoners and their company to drive them to the scene of the recent prize-fight, and to having witnessed the proceedings at the ring. NICHOLAS YOUNGER testified that the defendants trespassed upon his nine-acre farm at Ridgewood, Long Island, where they destroyed fences, &c., to the amount of $450. He also witnessed the fight. Detectives DUNN and QUINN stated that they had arrested the accused with considerable difficulty.

Their counsel endeavored to persuade the Court to grant their discharge on bail, as that would be a more effectual preventive of prize-fighting than anything else. He cited the case of HEENAN and SAYERS in England a few years since, where such exhibitions were patronized by eminent persons, such as Lord PALMERSTON, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. If it was repugnant and undesirable, why did such men uphold it?

Justice DOWLING then said: "I deny the motion. Now, COLLINS and EDWARDS, you have been tried for a violation of the law known to the people of New-York as an act to prevent and punish prize-fighting. The evidence, the Court thinks, is conclusive of your guilt. Such practices have a tendency to encourage a spirit of idleness in young men, to prevent them from working, and from living so as to obtain an honest livelihood. That you are residents of New-York is beyond all doubt. You left New-York, you went into an adjoining county, engaged in a prize-fight; all preliminaries were settled and disputes arranged; the referees, seconds, spongers, and all preliminaries attending a prize-fight, were arranged. A witness here swears that you went on his grounds, and that he identifies you there is no doubt. There is sufficient evidence that you were the parties. You returned back to your homes, you are found by the Police, arrested, and brought into this Court. The majesty of the law must be sustained. The people of the State of New-York are your accusers. They say, through me, 'This prize-fighting must stop; it must have an end.' I cannot, therefore, adopt the suggestion of the counsel to admit you to bail to keep the peace, for there is no peace with you so long as you are at liberty. You say that you have made it your trade in England. If you have you must return to England after your time has expired to follow your occupation. This country will not support you if this is to be your trade and calling. You cannot go to England, however, for that purpose, for they have passed an act, called the 'Criminal bill,' for incorrigible criminals—persons who cannot be redeemed. The arrangements for business and the orders of the Police are so strict for the suppression of prize-fighting that you had to come here. This country was open to receive you and assist you if you had behaved yourselves. On the corners of the streets boys may be heard discussing the great fight between COBURN and that other man, which is disgusting. However, you showed some spirit and courage in fighting; but that big loafer, COBURN, and that other man were too cowardly to do so, after drawing the eyes of the whole world down upon us. But in order to make an example of you two, and as a proof that prize fighting must stop, the Court will knock you out of time, the sentence of the Court being that you are to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for one year each and be each fined $1,000, and to stand committed until the fine is paid."

He then quoted the following authority for his decision:

Every person who shall, in this State, set on foot, instigate, promote, aid, abet or encourage, or do any act toward the furtherance of any premeditated contention or fight between two persons, commonly called ring or prize-fights, to be engaged in either within or without this State; and every person who shall, in this State, send in writing or publish any challenge, or acceptance of any challenge, for such contention or fight; and every person who shall, in this State, train or assist any person in training for such contention or fight, and every inhabitant of this State who shall go out of this State to engage or take part in or to be present at such contention or fight, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, (and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor longer than one year, or by fine not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment. (Laws of 1859, chap. 37, p. 63, sec. 1.)

Sheriffs, constables, policemen and watchmen who shall have reasonable ground to believe that any offense above specified is about to be committed within their jurisdiction, and who shall willfully neglect to make complaint to some Magistrate within their jurisdiction, are guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit their office. (Laws 1859, ch. 37, p. 63, sec. 4.) The statute further provides for the holding of offenders against the above provisions, to keep the peace, [illegible] to the county jail [illegible]. Every person who shall set on foot or instigate, or [illegible] or carry on, or promote, or [illegible] or as a witness, umpire or judge, or do any act toward the furtherance of any premeditated fight or contention between persons with their fists, commonly called a prize-fight [here follows in reference to fights between birds, dogs, &c.,] shall be liable to arrest and prosecution for so doing, and upon conviction thereof may be punished by imprisonment in a Penitentiary or County Jail for a term not less than ten days or exceeding one year, or by fine [illegible] (Laws [illegible], chap. [illegible], sec. 1.)

[illegible] sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $200, and to stand committed until the same is paid.

The countenances of the audience assumed an expression of combined astonishment, [illegible] and indignation beyond all description, and with muttering and significant glances they went out as roughly as they came in. A large extra Police force, however, exerted a most salutary influence. A crowd of 2,000 bullet-headed, repulsive-looking sympathizers were without, and received the news with [illegible]

EDWARDS had both hands [illegible] one finger on the left hand [illegible] fractured, and his face wore a haggard expression. COLLINS was more brutish in his looks. Both eyes were bruised and cut, the left ear was doubled up, and he bore other evidences of the recent contest. Both men were neatly dressed and conducted themselves with propriety. The entire spectacle was hideously disgusting to any one laying the least pretension to decency and refinement.

THE PATRIOT DEAD.

Flowers for the Soldiers' Graves—Decoration Day—Observances in Brooklyn—Close of the New-York Custom-house.

The Floral Committee have established depots for the reception of flowers, plants, &c., for Decoration Day at the following places:

Armory First Regiment, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street; No. 169 East Fifty-seventh-street, corner Third-avenue; Head-quarters Dahlgren Post No. 113, No. 73 Ludlow-street; Head-quarters Sumner Post No. 24, North-east corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue; No. 165 West Fifteenth-street; Tent at Union-square, and No. 26 Delancy-street. All friends having presents of flowers are requested to deliver them to-morrow, or on Tuesday morning before 8 o'clock.

An order was issued, yesterday, closing the Custom-house and Appraiser's Office on Tuesday, Decoration Day. This is done pursuant to directions from Washington, and in order to enable the employes to properly observe that day if they should see fit.

The members of Post Thatford No. 3, of South Brooklyn, will observe Decoration Day with appropriate services, at which the relatives and friends of deceased soldiers and sailors are invited to attend. The ceremonies will commence at Green-Wood Cemetery at 2 P. M.

Presents of flowers will be received at the head-quarters of the Post, corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, South Brooklyn, and also by the following-named persons: Geo. Hopper, Superintendent Box Department, New-York Post-office; Benj. Conlin, No. 195 Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn; Jos. Woodhead, No. 189 Twenty-third-street, Brooklyn; J. H. Landon, Eleventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn; Samuel Gurley, No. 263 Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn; John Brown, No. 235 Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn; and James Gallan, Hamilton-avenue, near Fifteenth-street.

Funeral Honors to Gen. Burger.

The funeral of Gen. LOUIS BURGER will be solemnized this afternoon, at his late residence, in Pine-apple-street, Brooklyn. The National Guard Brigade of which the deceased was the commander, composed of the Third Cavalry Regiment, and the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Infantry Regiments, will assist in the funeral ceremonies. The military will form at 1 o'clock P. M., corner of Henry and Montague streets, Brooklyn. The Fifth Regiment, commanded by Gen. BENDIX, Capt. KLEIN's Independent cavalry squadron, and Capt. HEUBNER's battery will act as a guard of honor, and will escort the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery. Gen. BENDIX has ordered the Fifth Regiment to assemble in parade uniform and with the usual mourning badges at their armory this morning. Yesterday the Leiderkrans Society resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

A MODEL GAME OF BASE-BALL.

Brilliant and Exciting Contest in Brooklyn Between the Boston and Washington Nines—A Capital and Well-Played Match—The Washington Club Victorious by One Run.

Yesterday afternoon fully 3,000 people visited the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, to witness the contest between the Olympic Club, of Washington, and the Boston "Red Stockings," and as due publicity was given the fact of the half-dollar admission fee, the attendance of so large a crowd on the occasion may be fairly regarded as a practical indorsement of the new rule of charging fifty cents admission fee on all occasions of first class contests between professional nines. It is questionable whether a single man present at the match of yesterday would have hesitated to have paid a dollar admission, could he have been assured of witnessing such a beautiful display of base-ball playing as was made by the contesting nines in this game. Beyond all doubt it was the best-played, most closely contested and exciting game of ball ever played on the Union Grounds, and, moreover, a display of skill and at the hands of thoroughly trained and disciplined nines, which presented a striking contrast to the crude and unfinished style of play peculiar to our local professional nines, an illustration of which was given on Thursday last on the occasion of the Mutual and Haymaker match.

The Boston nine entered upon the contest in splendid trim for play, though they had not their full strength out, GEORGE WRIGHT being unable through lameness to take part in the game. The Olympics, however, were not only short-handed, but had to play their noted catcher under disadvantageous circumstances, ALLISON playing behind the bat with a sore hand. He played in masterly style, however, disabled as he was, and under the circumstances of the position occupied by the Olympics their ultimate success was in a measure a double triumph. The two nines were fortunate in securing the services of an able and impartial umpire, who discharged his duties with judgment and ability, but one error being charged against him, and that was in his failure to decide an Olympic player out for a plain and willful violation of the rule against obstructing a fielder when catching a ball. Exciting as the contest was, to the credit of both of the contesting nines, throughout the entire game, not a word was uttered or an action indulged in unworthy of the most gentlemanly members of the fraternity. In this respect, as in regard to the playing skill shewn in the game, was the contest a model one.

The game began at 3¼, with the Olympics at the bat, and by one slight error they managed to score a run, the Bostons opening play at the bat with three runs scored, of which two were earned by good batting. In the second inning both nines drew blanks, but in the third two slight errors allowed the Bostons to add two runs to their score, the totals at the close of the third inning standing 5 to 1 in favor of Boston, with their stock decidedly at a premium in the betting market. From this point in the game up to the close of the seventh inning the fielding on both sides was perfection itself, even hits which, under ordinary circumstances, would have insured bases and runs, in this game yielding nothing but outs, the short fielding on both sides being the finest display of the kind ever witnessed in this City.

The close of the seventh innings left the totals at 5 to 1 in favor of Boston, with the almost certain result of a well-earned victory. In the eighth innings, however, the Olympics, apparently rendered desperate by the prospect of defeat which stared them in the face, rallied in brilliant style at the bat, and amid enthusiastic applause they added 3 runs to their score, which placed them within one of a tie score. As the Boston nine were unable in their eighth innings to affect this advantage with any additional runs, the ninth innings was of course commenced under more than ordinarily exciting circumstances, and when, by another rally at the bat, during which LEONARD, of the Olympic nine, forgot himself so much in the excitement of the contest as to violate the rules, the Olympics added two more runs to the score, thereby leading their adversary's figures, the crowd of spectators became excited to the highest degree, and they watched the closing play of the game with the utmost suspense and eagerness. Rendered overanxious by the manner in which almost certain victory had been taken from their grasp, the Boston nine in their last inning failed to add any runs to their score, and when little FORCE, of the Olympics, made the last splendid catch, the Bostons had to retire from the field a defeated but not a disgraced party. Nothing but praise was to be heard on all sides for both nines, and a more gratified base-ball assemblage never left a field than the crowd present on the grounds at Brooklyn yesterday. The following is the full score of this model game:

OLYMPICS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Waterman, 3d b.	1	2	1	0	Jackson, 2d b.	0	0	2	3
Force, s. s.	2	1	3	7	Barnes, s. s.	1	1	2	7
Mills, 1st b.	0	1	11	0	Birdsall, r. f.	1	0	0	0
Allison, c.	0	1	3	0	McVey, c.	2	1	2	1
[illegible], r. f.	0	0	1	0	H. Wright, c. f.	1	3	1	0
[illegible], 2d b.	1	1	3	2	Gould, 1st b.	0	1	17	0
[illegible], p.	1	0	0	2	Schaffer, 3d b.	0	0	0	4
[illegible]	1	2	3	0	Cone, l. f.	0	0	3	0
[illegible], l. f.	0	1	4	0	Spaulding, p.	0	1	0	1
Total	6	10	27	11	Total	5	6	27	15

RUNS SCORED EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6
Boston	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

RUNS EARNED EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Olympic 1 time, Boston 4 times.
First Base by Called Balls—Olympic 1 time, Boston 1 time.
Total Fielding Errors—Olympic 5, Boston 2.

The Pleasures of the Park—Second Concert of the Season.

To say that the second concert of the season at Central Park was well attended, would be to convey a very meagre idea of the scene which the Park presented yesterday afternoon. It differed from what might have been seen any warm afternoon last Summer only in a few particulars, but to any one who has not been at the Park on one of these sultry City days, the sayings and doings of the throng affords a novel study of human nature, [illegible] themselves everywhere to the view. A "spell of weather" like the last two days always produces an instantaneous effect on the number of the Park visitors. The more fortunate workers, dressy young men of leisure, and flirting girls, who make the place a constant resort, are lost sight of in the monstrous crowd of hard workers, which pours in from desk and workbench, [illegible] from the sight of red-hot flags and bricks, and the foul smells of the slums, [illegible] the soft foliage of the willows, and the [illegible] of velvet sward. Here are book-clerks, struggling lawyers, night school-teachers, seamstresses, editors and others who burn life's candle at both ends, sprawling and rioting like children in the fresh grass before the band-stand, or near the flower-beds, or on the lake bank. The sweet Spring smell of the earth and woods seems to revive them. One can see the frowns disappear from the troubled brows before the genial influence of the hour, as the prattle of the children, the music and the sights and sounds of living nature drive out the memory of the "madding crowd's ignoble strife." One is reminded of the old fable of Antæus, the Son of Earth, who every time he fell and touched the bosom of his mother, grew twice as strong as before. These overworked children of earth seem to go back to their iron, stone and wooden cages, with double strength, drawn from the breast of mother earth. The crowd was enormous, numbering probably over 30,000 persons, and the display of carriages on the drives was one of the largest ever witnessed in the Park. Improvements are going on in all directions, mostly trifles, but ones which taken together seem to be verging fast towards perfection. In the flower-beds about the Arsenal bright-leaved plants have been set in scroll forms of regularly varied colors in the fashion of the English public gardens. These fairly divide admiration with the laurel and rhododendrons, which are now in full magnificence.

Turf Notes.

Mr. HASWELL, the engineer, has completed his survey of the Narragansett Park Course and finds it to be 3 feet 4 inches short. Col. SPRAGUE having had the track carefully measured, was disposed to argue the matter with Mr. HASWELL, but the latter finally succeeded in convincing him that the former measurement was incorrect, and the course will be lengthened the required distance. The soil of the track is a mixture of loam, sand and gravel, and is not considered a good one for fast time.

Wisconsin has developed a trotter that casts into the shade the performances of the Stanford horse. The new celebrity is the property of Judge FIELD, of Mukwonago, and has repeatedly done quarter miles at the rate of 2:10, and is said to possess great lasting qualities.

Mr. D. SWIGERT's stable, consisting of *Pilgrim, Morlacchi, Musketeer, Stockwood* and *Wanderer*, are expected at Jerome Park to-morrow or on Monday.

Western Girl, the property of O. A. HICKOK, met with an accident at Fashion Course recently, which will prevent her from appearing in any races until Fall.

Mr. JOHN HARPER's stable, consisting of *Express, Littleton, Longfellow, Exchange* and *Little Girl*, will leave Cincinnati for the East June 1.

The Buffalo Park Association come out with their usual liberal programme, the sum of $50,000 again being offered in purses. The second purse on the last day is one of $5,000 for all horses, with $2,500 additional to any horse that can beat *Dexter's* time, 2:17¼.

Good trots are announced at Fleetwood Park on Monday and Tuesday, but the next great turf event hereabouts will be the Prospect Park meeting, beginning on the 6th of June.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Description of the Vessel Which Is to Carry the Exploring Party—Names of Capt. Hall's Companions.

The Arctic Expedition, commanded by Capt. C. F. HALL, is now almost ready to sail. The steamer *Periwinkle* is undergoing alterations and repairs of the most substantial kind at the Washington Navy-yard, and, when completed, she will doubtless be the strongest and best fitted vessel that ever left this or any other country on a voyage of discovery. Originally built for a steam-tug, she possessed unusual strength, but when Capt. HALL selected her for his purpose, she was taken in hand, about Feb. 1, by the Government, to whom she belonged, and work commenced under the personal supervision of Chief Constructor DELANO, from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who many years ago had much experience in fitting out the vessels for KANE's expedition. This vessel was taken up on the ways, thoroughly examined, and every unsound timber taken out of her, after which the frame was strengthened by extra knees, breast-hooks, beams and stancheons, all bolted and secured in the strongest manner that ingenuity and experience could devise. Everything about her hull has a look of extreme solidity, though from having her deck and bulwarks raised there is a general look of heaviness, especially about the bows, which are very full above the water-line, but this will doubtless add to her strength. She was launched about a month ago, and since that time carpenters have been employed completing her interior arrangements, building an after-house on deck, for the accommodation of officers, and finishing up such work as could not well be attended to previously. The stern, which is very straight, has sheets of boiler-iron bent around it and bolted through the solid wood from one side to the other, and from these similar plates are carried aft thirty or forty feet on each side about two or three feet above and below the water-line, so that the ice will have no chance of cutting into the wood. In this respect she is better protected than any other vessel ever fitted out.

She has a round stern, with nothing about it that can catch the ice, and a well, with hoisting apparatus so arranged that the propeller can be taken up at short notice, and the rudder can also be unshipped in a very few minutes if occasion should require it. The bowsprit is rigged, too, so that it can be run in immediately if there is ever any danger of coming in contact with ice ahead, and with this important feature out of the way, her bows are supposed to be strong enough to successfully resist any shock to which they are ever likely to be subjected. She will be rigged as a top-sail schooner, and though her masts seem very long, it does not appear as if she had canvas enough to give a very great rate of speed when used independent of steam.

Some experiments have been made here to raise steam by burning whale oil, so that if her coal, of which she will carry about 200 tons, should give out, a supply of fuel can at any time be obtained; but the result of the trial has not yet been disclosed. The inventor, however, a Mr. STEVENS, claims to have achieved a complete success, but as his machinery has never been tested on a sea-going steamer, it would scarcely seem proper for Capt. HALL to rely upon it solely in a case of great emergency. Everything in the shape of anchors, chains and extra iron-work of all kinds has been made in the Navy-yard by the best workmen, and, taken altogether, it would seem that such a vessel, well officered and manned, could not fail to penetrate the icy barriers which have for so many centuries hindered navigators in their efforts to reach the North Pole.

It is rumored at Washington that one of the sons of a well-known New-York merchant will go as second in command of the expedition. He has had a varied sea experience, and visited the Washington Navy-yard not long since, in company with Capt. HALL.

The sailing-master of the expedition is Capt. BUDDINGTON, who has been whaling out of New-London nearly all of his life, and is familiar with the Arctic regions, both by the way of Davis' and Behring's Straits. It was either him or a relative who picked up the English discovery-ship *Resolute*, which was abandoned, several years ago, by one of the expeditions sent in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. It will be remembered that our Government subsequently purchased this vessel from her salvors, fitted her up in perfect order, and sent her, under the command of naval officers, as a present to England.

Next in rank is Mr. CHESTER, also of New-London, and an old whaleman. Mr. MORTON, who was the only one of Kane's Expedition that saw the "Open Polar Sea," accompanies Capt. HALL in some capacity. The engineers, firemen and sailors are being procured by a New-York shipping-master, who makes a specialty of furnishing crews for whalemen. This, so far as known, comprises the working force of the expedition. Regarding the scientific party, there seems to be some uncertainty. A few weeks since Dr. WALKER, an assistant surgeon in the army, who was with Capt. MCCLINTOCK in his final search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, came on from California to go with Capt. HALL, as "Surgeon Naturalist," and was so announced in the papers, but for some unexplained cause he seems to have abandoned this intention. It is supposed that an astronomer will be furnished from the Coast Survey, and such other assistants as may be required to carry out the scientific purposes of the expedition.

As Capt. HALL has frequently announced, his principal object is to reach the North Pole, and to accomplish that purpose will select the route which appears to him most feasible, being untrammelled by orders and being responsible to no one but himself for his actions, excepting in so far as he may be judged by the nation at large for their result.

Progress of the East River Bridge.

The construction of the East River Bridge progresses slowly. Not more than men are now employed by the Company. The workmen will commence putting timber on the caisson, now lying in Atlantic Basin, to-morrow. A steam-dredge is employed in dredging the slip at Pier No. 29 for the reception of the caisson lately launched, and a shed is being erected for the bridge-builders. The work on the New-York side will be delayed for two or three months, until the Williamsburg Ferry Company build their new ferry-house and abandon the pier now occupied by them to the new enterprise. The Bridge Company say that all that can be done to hasten their labors to completion is to concentrate their energies upon the finishing of the two towers upon the Brooklyn side. This accomplished, they say, and the bridge is an insured success. Laborers on the Brooklyn shore are engaged in pile-driving, and otherwise strengthening the foundation, which is gravelly, for the abutments. The New-York foundation is rocky. The masonry in Brooklyn is rising to a considerable height, and gives some promise that the East River difficulty to uninterrupted union between New-York and Brooklyn may be eventually bridged over.

Reunion of Hawkins' Zouaves.

The surviving members of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, better known as Hawkins' Zouaves, will hold their final meeting preparatory to their grand reunion on Friday next, at 8 P. M., at the armory of the First Infantry, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street. The reunion will be held at the Union League Theatre, on June 5, at 8 P. M. Invitations have been sent to prominent army and navy officers who were in any manner connected with the regiment, and, from the extensive preparations going on, a lively time is expected. The old war-worn battle-flags of the gallant regiment will once more be unfurled to greet the eyes of their gallant defenders.

All surviving members of the regiment are requested to send their names to the Secretary, Capt. J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

The German Singers' Festival.

The Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest received a letter from Mayor HALL, yesterday, expressing his desire that the reception of the visiting vocalists on the evening of their arrival, take place at the head-quarters, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, instead of the City Hall. An honorary committee, composed of ninety-eight leading citizens, has been selected for the festival. The prize singing societies, who are to compete at Steinway Hall, have been classified as follows:

Class III.—Schuetzen Liedertafel, of Philadelphia; Beethoven Maennerchor, of Philadelphia; Quartet Club, of Philadelphia; Germania, of Poughkeepsie; Liedertafel, Buffalo; Harmonia, Baltimore; Saengerbund, Buffalo; Germania, Philadelphia.

Class II.—Concordia, Philadelphia; Orpheus, Buffalo; Choral Society, Washington; Saengerbund, Washington; Arion, Baltimore.

Class I.—Young Maennerchor, Philadelphia; Maennerchor, Philadelphia; Saengerbund, Philadelphia; Harmonia, Philadelphia; Germania, [illegible]; [illegible], Baltimore; Liederkranz, Baltimore.

The Newark Turnpike Murder—The Prisoner Released.

The examination of witnesses in the Mahoney murder case was continued at Jersey City, yesterday, before Justices SEYMOUR and DAVIS. MICHAEL MAHONEY, brother to the deceased and the prisoner, being sworn, said he never knew the deceased to carry a pistol. DENIS MAHONEY, a younger brother, next deposed he worked for his brother JOHN two years, and that he had been like a brother both to him and MIKE; he had heard JOHN, the prisoner, scold the deceased, when the latter came home, for driving too fast; witness also heard that his brother TOM intended going into business for himself; concerning the death of TOM, he said he heard JOHN say he parted with some one in Newark, the day they were there together. He heard his deceased brother say he was acquainted with a girl in Brooklyn. This completed the testimony, and C. H. WINFIELD made some remarks, advocating the prisoner's discharge on the grounds of insufficiency of testimony and his client's innocence of the crime. Mr. MCGEE, for the State, claimed that the testimony pointed to the prisoner's guilt, and requested the Court to hold him for trial. After having consulted with Judge BEDLE, and by the advice of that gentleman, Justice DAVIS decided, late evening, to release the prisoner.

A Man Mangled by a Locomotive.

On Wednesday afternoon last a Scotchman named RICHARD WILLIAMS, recently arrived in this country, was accidentally run over by the tender of a locomotive near the Morris and Essex Railway Depot in Hoboken. The wheels passed over and cut off the right arm, the right leg, between the hip and knee, and the left leg, at the ankle bone, leaving them dangling by the skin and tendons. The unfortunate man was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, and Dr. CHABERT being soon in attendance, severed the hanging limbs and dressed the wounds. On Thursday morning the Sisters of St. Francis Hospital thought that WILLIAMS would not survive, but since then the patient has been gradually improving, and yesterday the attending physicians, Drs. CHABERT and BENSON, came to the conclusion that he has a very fair chance for recovery.

Two Men Killed by a Locomotive.

At Monmouth Junction, yesterday, a terrible railroad slaughter occurred, in which two men were almost instantly killed. The 7 P. M. train from New-York had passed the station, and was passing through at full speed, when the engineer saw two men walking upon the track far in advance of the locomotive. The bell was rung and the loudest signals given, but before the speed of the train could be checked it had overtaken the two pedestrians. Another train was coming from the opposite direction, and they kept the left-hand track for safety. Both men were killed, the body of one of them being thrown twenty feet from the track.

Personal.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Gov. R. K. Scott, of South Carolina; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Col. D. S. Tray, of Alabama, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge A. L. Roache, of Indianapolis; Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee; Major George B. Clitherell, of Philadelphia, and E. F. Foster, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana; Gen. Ebbetts, of Troy; Hon. Dwight Foster, of Boston, and Hon. W. A. Sackett, of Saratoga, are at the Gilsey House. Gens. Shields and [illegible] of the United States Army, are at the [illegible] House. Senator Kendall, of Nevada, is at the Astor House. Mr. George W. Smalley, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel. Pay-master Guild, of the United States Navy, is at the [illegible] House. Hon. A. Hammond Hicks, of Livingston County, New-York, is at the St. James.

Fall of an Aerolite in Maine.

A letter from Mr. EDWARD BURGESS, of Searsmont, Maine, gives the particulars of the fall of an aerolite or meteoric stone in the southern part of that town on Sunday morning, May 21, about 10 o'clock. He says that there was first heard an explosion, like the report of a heavy gun, followed by a rushing sound, like the escape of steam from a boiler. The sound seemed to come from the south, and to move northwardly. The stone fell in the field of Mr. BEAN, the flying earth being seen by Mrs. BUCK, who lives near. The hole that it made was soon found, and the stone dug out. It was quite hot and broken, so it could be obtained only in pieces. The most of it is now in possession of Mr. LUCE, who dug it out. The stone shows plainly the effect of melting heat. It struck with such force as to penetrate the hard soil to the depth of two feet. The stone is of a grayish color, except upon the outside, where it is quite black. It is just twenty-five years, to a day, since a similar stone fell at Castine. It was much less in size, and penetrated five inches into a hard dry road. It came from the south-east, and was accompanied by a report that was heard at a distance of thirty miles.

Threatened Drought in the Western States.

From the Chicago Post, May 24.

It would seem as if sections of the Western country were doomed to take turns in suffering from drought. Last season portions of the North-western States were damaged greatly from this cause, and the reports from the interior of Illinois, the Far West, and quite a section subject to the affliction then, indicate that they are likely to have a fresh experience this year. On the Pacific slope the country is parched and burnt to such a degree that there is much alarm for cattle, who have little food now, and a prospect of having none at all next Winter. Minor thunder showers have been reported within a few days at several points west of us, but they were of brief duration, and the rain-fall slight. We are not without hope, however, that there will yet be sufficient to mature the grain crops, even if the straw is light.

The peculiarities of the past season—a Summer of almost unexampled heat, followed by a Winter in which the snow line advanced south, leaving the northern country bare—naturally led to the conclusion that the present would be marked by great vicissitudes of either drought or rain, or other climatic changes of greater or less intensity; but speculations of the kind are rarely reliable. The great air currents bring steadily inland their load of moisture from the Southern Ocean, but there has been no return current of cold to precipitate it in the form of rain. The parched prairies and plains seem to repel the clouds; and the atmosphere must cool down to the proper temperature to unload their treasures. Cold north winds for a few days would be a blessing to most sections of the grain districts, and the coming June may be a marked one in that respect.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An impressive Masonic ceremony will take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next, the occasion being a Lodge of Sorrow, held under the auspices of Kane Lodge No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons, as a mark of respect to the dead of the year. The ritual to be used is one prepared by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of the State, who will be present. The ceremony will be performed by W. ROBERT H. THOMAS, Master of Kane Lodge, assisted by the other officers. A large number of distinguished Masons from the City and elsewhere will unite in the ceremonies.

Voluntary petitions in bankruptcy have been filed during the week by the Montana Gold Mining Company of Colorado and JOHN HALLORAN, and discharges have been granted to LOUIS HEYNEMAN and HENRY W. WHEELER. An involuntary adjudication was made in the case of ADOLPH F. LEONHARDT.

A few days ago Inspector JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, of the Custom Bureau at Castle Garden, seized a quantity of valuable lace, which was packed in the trunk of a person professing to be an immigrant who had arrived on the steam-ship *China*. The owner of the lace, as is alleged, attempted to bribe the officer to pass the goods; but they were sent to the seizure-room at the Custom-house, and it is probable that the property will be confiscated.

MARY WHELAN, aged three years, was run over, yesterday, by a laundry wagon, at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, while crossing with her parents. The child miraculously escaped injury, although the wheels passed over her breast. The driver, WILLIAM DAVIS, was taken to the Second Precinct Station, but the parents refused to make a complaint, and the driver, a boy, was dismissed by Sergt. FIRTH, with a reprimand.

Among the passengers who sailed in the *City of Brussels*, were Dr. T. C. MacDonald, Superintendent Money-order System Post-office Department, Washington, Hon. Bancroft C. Davis, Washington, Col. John Shelly, Louisville, Ky., Rev. Father W. J. Hamilton, Augusta, Ga., Rev. Father J. T. Kirby, Augusta, Ga., John G. Dale, Esq., agent Inman line, Mr. Wehli, the pianist, and John Dickenson.

The intense heat of the past two days is beginning to have serious effects upon those exposed to the rays of the sun, and cases of prostration are daily reported by the Police. Among the cases yesterday was that of WALTER IRVING, aged fourteen years, of No. 36 Bond-street, who was overcome by the heat in a Fourth-avenue car, and was taken to his home by Officer EAGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, residing at No. 15 James-street, an employe of GEO. MUMBY, at No. 57 Fulton-street, while intoxicated, last night, entered the stable of his employer for the purpose of caring for the horses, and, while in the act of doing so, one of the animals succeeded in throwing him down upon the floor and trampled him to death.

Fines were imposed on CHRISTOPHER WARREN, of Greenwich-street; PETER SCHNEIDER, of Forty-sixth-street; MIKE MCGOWAN, of No. 347 West Thirty-seventh-street, and SAMUEL WESTON, of No. 417 East Seventeenth-street, by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, for cruelty to animals.

R. W. E. E. THORNE, District Deputy Grand Master of Masons of the First District of the State, has recently been appointed by the Grand Master of Masons of Ohio representative of the Grand Lodge of that State, near the Grand Lodge of New-York—an honor worthily bestowed.

The examination in the case of TERENCE REILLY, a school trustee, charged with receiving bribes, was to have been resumed yesterday, before the Committee on Teachers of the Department of Public Instruction, but the witnesses being absent the case was adjourned.

The traveling members of the Blossom Club returned to this City yesterday. They were met at Albany by a delegation headed by MICHAEL J. CODY and THOMAS COALFIELD, and on their arrival here were given a breakfast at their club-rooms.

J. BANCROFT DAVIS, JR., who sailed by the *City of Brussels*, yesterday, carried an engraved copy of the treaty for the British Government.

BROOKLYN.

SEBASTIN RHUNBACK was assaulted and robbed of $600 at the corner of North Second and Seventh streets, at a late hour on Friday night, while returning to his home, at No. 208 North Eighth-street. His assailants escaped.

MICHAEL BAGLEY, a junkman, residing at No. 319 Van Brunt-street, got into a quarrel last night with DANIEL MURPHY, about some sugar, at the foot of Degraw-street, in the course of which MURPHY struck BAGLEY with a boat-hook, splitting his lip and for the time rendering him unconscious. MURPHY was arrested.

Mr. E. LACCHI, proprietor of the Brooklyn Market, was forced into bankruptcy by his creditors yesterday. Marshal HARLOW has taken possession of his property, which is valued at $150,000. His debts amount to $130,000.

JOSEPHY A. LAUBY was committed by Justice EAMES, of Williamsburg, yesterday, to answer a charge of committing an assault on LEVI SOLOMON, at the residence of the latter, No. 430 Broadway.

JAMES MCCARTHY, doing business as a rectifier at the corner of Adams and Tillary streets, was arrested by Marshal HARLOW's Deputies, yesterday, for violating the Revenue law.

FRANK and DORA STIRFIELD, old offenders, were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for shoplifting.

The Police made 617 arrests in the city during the past week.

There was $87,000 collected as water tax during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The store of Mr. FRIEDERICKS, a merchant tailor at Morrisania, was entered early yesterday morning by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off woolen cloth and ready-made clothing valued at upward of $1,000. Another store in the neighborhood was tried about 2 o'clock in the morning, but the barking of a watch-dog alarmed the occupants overhead, and caused the burglars to decamp.

A marble-cutter named ARTHUR HARRIS, in the employ of Mr. SAMUEL FEE, made a desperate effort to commit suicide on Friday afternoon. He had been on a spree, and went to the house of a colored family where he was acquainted, and after a brief conversation, took up a loaded gun and attempted to kill himself with it, but in pulling the trigger the muzzle of the gun got diverted from the place intended. He however inflicted a serious wound.

The church and congregation of the First Congregational Church, on Washington-avenue, Morrisania, will hold a special meeting after the regular morning services, today, for the purpose of deciding upon giving a formal call to Rev. Mr. WESTFIELD to become their pastor.

NEW-JERSEY.

A thief met the venerable HENRY WINANS, of Newark, on the old Newark road, on his way home on Friday evening, and demanded of him five cents for a drink, which was refused. The thief then demanded a handkerchief with which he saw Mr. WINANS wipe his face, but the latter drew out his knife and the cowardly rascal ran away.

Yesterday morning E. M. FULTON, proprietor of a rope-walk in Elizabeth, caused the arrest of four boys, named JOHN and HENRY WALSH, GEORGE SLICKMEYER and FREDERICK SCUDDER, on the charge of inciting a riot among the juvenile employes of his establishment and encouraging them in the work of demolishing the windows and part of the interior of the building. According to Mr. FULTON's statement, on Friday about twenty of the boys struck for higher wages. Their demands were refused, and they immediately, under the leadership of the four prisoners, ordered the other employes to quit the place or they would be visited by personal violence.

Dr. JAMES B. CUTTER, who pleaded guilty to having performed an abortion on an English girl named MARIA CLARK, at Newark, was yesterday sentenced by Judge DEPUE, in the Essex County Court, to the payment of $500 fine and costs. Dr. CUTTER was one of the best known of the younger physicians in the State. In sentencing him Judge DEPUE said that his social position and known skill only made his crime the more deserving of punishment. There were, however, a number of mitigating circumstances.

The Deputy Sheriff of Hudson County conveyed three convicts to the State Prison, yesterday, to serve out the sentences imposed on them at the present term of the Court. Their names are as follows: JOHN ENRIGHT, highway robbery, ten years; JOSEPH MILLAR and CHARLES MONTGOMERY, pickpockets, four years each.

A peddler named MICHAEL QUINN, of Jersey City, was forcing his horse down the embankment at the Bergen Tunnel, yesterday afternoon, and both would have inevitably been precipitated into the abyss had not a policeman and a lamp-post opposed the progress of the animal.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad Companies is to be held at an early day to take measures for defeating the scheme for leasing the works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The residence of R. STURNWALD, on the Jersey City Heights, was ransacked by burglars, on Friday night, and clothing and silver cutlery to the value of $300 were taken away.

The first German Lodge of Good Templars ever instituted in the United States was formally installed in Jersey City, on Friday evening.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Capt. Edward Strong, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at New-Orleans and ordered to duty as Assistant Quartermaster at Brownsville, Texas. Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering is ordered to duty as Assistant to the Pay-master of the receiving-ship at Portsmouth. Pay-master A. D. Bache is detached from special duty at Philadelphia and ordered to the receiving-ship at Portsmouth. Pay-master W. W. Williams is detached from the receiving-ship *Vandalia* and ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard. Pay-master C. F. Guild is detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to duty as store-keeper of the Asiatic fleet, relieving Pay-master Eldridge, who is ordered home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 27—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 92¾; Ten-forties, 89.

LONDON, May 27—3 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 92¾; Ten-forties, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—3 P. M.—COTTON—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 26th inst., since the last report, have been 42,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 64s. ₩ cwt., for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—3½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, May 27—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32@£32 5s. ₩ ton.

Monday and Tuesday of next week will be holidays in the Liverpool markets.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 27.—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Miss Dugdale and servant, Mrs. Williams, Dr. C. F. McDonald and wife, John Link, Mrs. Knight and 2 daughters, Mrs. A. Lentilhon, Mrs. W. A. White and maid, Mrs. R. A. Richards and servant, John Foley, John G. Dale, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss Minnie Dale, Master Freddy Dale, Mrs. J. H. L. Campbell, Miss Julia Campbell, John McClary, wife and daughter, Maurice Block, T. F. Cleary, F. Henry, Mr. Cistworthy, Miss Mary Griffin, Miss Ellen Connor, Mr. Davidge, Miss Davidge, John Marsh, A. Holmes, N. B. Marshall, Joseph P. Lindsay, George West, John C. Maxwell, A. J. Robertson, Mr. Dodworth, Chas. W. Link, wife and 3 children, T. J. O'Keefe, Mrs. Gamble, Miss Annie Gamble, Miss Louise Gamble, Mr. Gray and wife, Mrs. Edward Wilson, Miss Wilson, Fred. Stevens, wife, child and servant, John Dickenson, wife and 4 children, Miss Dickenson, John McAllister, John Shelly, O. H. Newman, Thomas Heck, Chas. Semple, Mrs. H. M. Oliver, Miss Emily Oliver, Mrs. A. McCafferty and child, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Sophia Brinsley, R. Johnston, James McElroy, Mr. Lowber and wife, Mrs. E. Blake, Mrs. J. M. McElroy, Miss McElroy, F. Jourdan, J. C. Kirby, James Mullen, F. J. Byre, M. M. Warren, Alfred Hodgetts, Miss Fowke, Mrs. Linden, Jno. Green, E. Bennett, Jno. Boyd, H. M. Oliver, Miss Brown, Miss Schulte, F. Fox, Mr. Martin, Wm. Cowin, Jno. Connor, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Josephs, Miss Emily Marsh, James Rowland, Miss Cowperthwaite, Mrs. E. Baxter, Mrs. S. Jones and child, C. H. F. Ahrens, E. Dechand, C. A. White, Jr., Wm. Kirby, P. Donelly, T. M. Dixon, Gerard Trainor, R. M. Adam, Geo. McNeven, A. Henderson, Thos. Hutchinson, Rev. Father W. J. Hamilton, J. F. Kirby, Thos. D. Foster, Humphrey Bell, Jas. B. A. Gibbs, Col. A. E. Wildrith, Mr. Wehle, Edward Norton, Charles Riley, Bancroft C. Davis, Julius Davis, W. H. Beare, David Fleming, H. Ahrens, Geo. Ahrens, Danl. Feldes, Geo. Phillips, Herbert Downing, T. Syaki, K. Kobayashi, Tynke D. Yamada, K. Tatsahara, S. Matada, of Japan, Mrs. Burrows, A. Rawlins, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Watts and infant.

MAY 27.—*In steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—James Brandon, Albert Emerick, Chas. E. Hoe and wife, Wm. Gordon, John Russell, Dr. David C. White and wife, Wm. S. McMaster, Samuel McLurkan, R. A. Van Cise, Rev. Joseph Emery, Rev. John Hogg, Robert Kennedy, John Ure, Wm. H. Speer, Otto Korssmann and wife, Emil Barop, James Muller, Miss Mary Russell, Miss Margaret Russell, Mrs. M. Moffat, David Moffat, Mrs. Sarah Fulcher, Caroline Mitchell, Mrs. Scott, John Scott, Maggie Warden, Francis J. Scullen, Bernard Trainor, Miss Anna Jackson, Robert Wright and wife, Mrs. J. P. H. Jones, Miss Letitia Kennedy, Rev. R. H. Warden and wife, Miss Eliza Warden, W. Warden, T. Wilson and wife, Miss Kate Willis, Miss Sarah J. Smith, Margaret Keener, John Maxwell and wife, Mrs. E. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Mein, wife and 4 children, Miss Black, Miss J. Black, John J. Graham, A. G. Horton, Royal Dommick, Robert Ackley, Frederick Spicer, Lars Hanson, James Adam, Capt. Humphries, Thomas McMillan, Wm. Gotson, Wm. Hubbard, Chas. McGee, Mrs. Yates, Miss McMurtry, A. Kirkwood, Geo. Mitchell, Andrew J. Nevin, Mrs. Migling and 3 children, Miss M. E. Lowrie, Andrew Gailey, Mrs. Gailey and 2 children, Miss M. A. Dixon, Joseph Galbraith, Margaret Galbraith, Alex. Gordon, John Marshall, James Featherstone, Mrs. Featherstone, Miss S. Featherstone, Arthur Wallace, Miss Martha S. Rankin, and other passengers in the steerage.

MAY 27.—*In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.*—J. W. Monkmorn and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, 2 children and servant, Miss A. Allien, Miss E. Allen, W. J. Shaw, W. Plunkett, Miss Petiser, F. Petiser, R. Ward, Mrs. M. Ward, Miss Ward and servant, J. H. Gordon, W. Walker, Mr. Metts, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Stourton, E. Gunther, S. Alexander, J. Solon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheeley, B. McCleary, W. J. Dougan, D. A. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Macklin and child, W. C. Phillips, T. C. Henry, A. Henry, Y. M. Booker, G. C. Yeistry, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward, M. Allien, L. F. Allien, G. Y. Hogan, B. Conigan, T. C. Burson, Mrs. A. B. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Worther, T. Corley, W. Donaldson, J. V. Prather, C. W. Marshall, Mrs. Daney and child, J. Hopkins, W. C. Young, Miss V. Zale and servant, C. W. Whitney, W. C. Pickersgill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glassford, Miss Anderson, Miss Florom, Miss Smith, W. Wilson and child, J. A. Yard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Long, T. Prito, C. Callado, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Potter, Miss Pearson and servant, Mrs. Callado, Miss Callado, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robinson and 2 children, J. D. Ruff, H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Williamson and child, A. Aitman and son, H. White, Y. Ortleve, W. King, W. S. Williamson, L. B. Fretds, H. P. Collins, H. Z. McLain, G. R. Lawrence, C. M. Stimon, H. S. King, E. Hagblin, A. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gigeeson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Duncan, H. Sevill.

MAY 27.—*In steam-ship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Watkins, D. Davis, Miss M. Davis, Miss Fiddes, Mr. Chappel, Miss Isabella Hansen, Master Hansen, Chas. V. Savage, Mrs. M. I. Hardester, Mr. McCready, Miss Mayell, Joseph Walker, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Henry Graham, C. W. Jefferson, Eugene Kinsey, Mrs. Fannie Kinsey, Miss Ida Kinsey, Miss Webb, Mrs. D. Davis, Miss Marcello, Miss Musson, J. Johen, Mrs. Harris, Miss M. A. Carlan, John M. Murphy, J. C. Petrie, A. Gibbs, Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mr. Peacock, Pedra Hans, C. A. Fox, J. C. Powers.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—A. B. Day, Thos. Wheeler, Chas. E. Riley, John N. Mann, wife and child, Augustus Hahn, Edward Foxon, wife and daughter, R. B. Gardin, A. C. Rogers, Mrs. Hiram Harding, J. T. Riddell, P. A. Pierce, Jos. Jennings, Stephen Grossman, Geo. Sopieh, Louis Kesh, Jacob Schrauhinger, Fred. Kickenbinn, L. Schlingloff, Wm. Bossmitt and wife, John Eden.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—H. W. Neal and lady, L. Putzell, G. L. Watson, Wm. Knox, Samuel F. Clark and lady, Wm. S. Richards and lady, Miss Mary C. Thomas.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—W. T. Williams and wife, Louis Voight, A. Stern, Chas. Agune, Richard Larel, Capt. A. Austin, Master Austin, James Sanford, H. Grossengu, Miss Nannie Cranwell, Miss Estelle Williams, James Maybrick, Miss Mary Tarlton, Mrs. McKeough and child, Miss Hoda Williams, Miss Amelia Williams, Mr. Fenner, Mrs. E. Fenner, Lawrence Williams, Arthur C. Williams, Mrs. Stoddard, John E. Carrigan, Mrs. Mary Johnson and child, Miss Lord, Frank Swartout, Miss Gertrude Willim and servant, Miss Millie Singleton, John Wilde, Miss Mary Woodland, James R. Watran, and 30 in the steerage.

MAY 27.—*In steam-ship Dacian, from Glasgow.*—John Clark, Ludwig Luffmann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:33 | Sun sets......7:22 | Moon sets....1:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:59 | Gov. Island...2:49 | Hell Gate....4:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston and Key West, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, James Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Fah Kee, Cooper, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. N. Harvey; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Fleetwing, Thatcher, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Henrickson, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun.

Barks Arthur, (N. G.,) Schaefer, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Rival (Br.,) Tayler, Plymouth for orders, George F. Bulley; Netherton, (Br.,) Brokenshaw, Liverpool, George F. Bulley; Ethiopian, (Br.,) Elvin, Queenstown or Falmouth, George F. Bulley; Brignetti, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Dublin, Slocovich & Co.; M. E. Corning, (Br.,) Bosch, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Honduras, (Br.,) Sutton, Carthagena, Marseilles and Leghorn, Lewis Sylvester.

Brigs Shamrock, Leighton, Marseilles, Simpson & Clapp; D. S. Soule, Orr, Gibraltar, H. Beattier; Branch, (Br.,) Sandford, Halifax, Peniston & Co.; Marguerite, (Br.,) Garvin, Ponce, P. R., Winchester & Towne.

Schrs. Emily Curtis, Barber, St. John's, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Pampero, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; John H. Rapp, Cale, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Isle of Pines, Scull, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins; M. Weaver, Weaver, Philadelphia; S. B. Blakeman, Philadelphia; Nellie Rich, Rich, Wellfleet; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Edwd. Burnett, Pinder, Para, C. Ludlam & Co.; Ella L. Treflethen, Clark, St. Pierre, C. J. Staples; Carlton, (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, F. T. Mentell & Barlow; Ella, Montgomery, Jacksonville, W. Ray; David Nichols, Wyman, Wilmington, N. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; John A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Paragon, Nelson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Wm. Gray, Allen, Uncasville; Frank Treat, Barker, Bangor, B. J. Wenberg; G. Stancliff, Fayne, Middletown, Conn., W. Chalmers.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow May 11, and Moville 12th, with mdse. and 218 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the greater part of the passage; May 19, lat. 50 16, lon. 32 52, spoke schr. Zouave, from Liverpool, for St. John, N. B.; 20th, lat. 48 50, lon. 46 02, exchanged signals with bark Maria Wakefield, of Whitby, bound W.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans May 20, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had strong S. E. winds across the Gulf, and fine weather since passing Florida; in the Gulf Stream, S. of Cape Hatteras, passed a large number of square-rigged vessels bound N.

Ship Aberdeen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Manila Jan. 3, with mdse. to master.

Bark Wieland, (N. G.,) Vogelsand, Iquique 112 ds., with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales in the Pacific, and light winds and fair weather in the Atlantic; passed Cape Horn March 20, and crossed the equator April 18, in lon. 29; April 16, lat. 1 41 S., lon. 29, spoke bark Frederick Wilsen, (N. G.,) from Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres, 40 ds. out; 17th, lat. 0 01 S., lon. 29, spoke steam-ship Galatea, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Rio Janeiro; had broken her propeller, and was under sail with fair winds; May 17, lat. 29 35, lon. 67 29, spoke bark Pelican State, (Span.,) from New-Orleans, for Barcelona, 15 ds. out.

Bark Maury, (Norw.,) Hansen, Shields March 27, and 60 ds. from Dover, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms; May 11, lat. 22 12, lon. 70, spoke schr. Mary Hunt, from Norfolk, for the West Indies.

Bark Fielistedt, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to order. Has had fine weather and been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Insular, (Norw.,) Mosbolland, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Randers, (Dan.,) Valentine, Hong Kong Feb. 8, with mdse. to John Caswell & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier, Feb. 13; Cape of Good Hope, March 30; St. Helena, April 8, and crossed the equator 26th, in lon. 32. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Pallas, (of Belize, Hon.,) Riddle, Ruatan, Hon., 15 ds., with logwood and rubber and 3 passengers to order—vessel to Josiah Jex. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark McGilvery, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Franck & Fischer—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig E. A. Barnard, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wilbey, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Brig China, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Andrews, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips Collins.

Brig William Mason, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway Hasado—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig Valencia, for New-York, to sail about May 20.

Brig B. F. Nash, Haus, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Has had moderate weather, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with brig Thomas Oliver and schr. D. S. Hart, for New-York.

Brig Grace Kelly, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Kelly, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee and hides to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.

Schr. Jesse Hart, 2d, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Charleston 14 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; May 20, lat. 33 24, lon. 74 15, passed schr. Addie M. Bird, bound S.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. L. M. Warren, (of Deer Isle,) Hatch, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Susan Stetson, (of Damariscotta,) Gates, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to the Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to John S. Ingraham. Has been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds.

Schr. Mary Burdett, of Boothbay, Pearl, Para, [illegible] ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond; vessel to B. J. Wenberg. May 17, lat. 25 03, lon. 78 07, spoke ship Congress, of Boston, from San Francisco, for New-York, 129 ds. out; 21st, lat. 38 23, lon. 68 07, spoke ship Asiana, (Br.) from London for New-York; left in port, schrs. Frank Howard, Joe Kelly, [illegible] Chas. Thompson, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Petronilla, of Belize, Henderson, Ruatan, Honduras, 17 ds., with logwood and rubber to Jeremiah Leaycraft. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Hattie Ross, (of Portland,) Ulrich, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to R. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller and Houghton. Has had fine weather, and been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Hayden, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sherwood, Richmond, May 21, off Squan, in a squall, lost jib-boom.

Schr. L. Warren, Roberts, Rowbers, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. Dutch Princess, (Dutch,) Hassel, Laguayra 20 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Schr. Mary Perkins, Smith, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. A. H. Brown, [illegible], Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Rowe, Dickson, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Congress, Bailey, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Promenader, Lockhart, of and from Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Barbour & Co.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Stevens, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.

Schr. F. J. Cummings, Renwick, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Aaron Brown, Mills, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. L. G. C. Wishart, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chief, Case, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Davis, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Wm. H. Sargent, Sargent, Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Bliss, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Angola, Matty, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Charm, Starr, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Union, Stagg, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Tillie E. Brown, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Republic, Mead, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. James B. Betts, Betts, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. Undine, Packer, Albany, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Geo. A. Pearce, Post, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Stonington.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Bassett, Fall River.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adrian, Shaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Americus, Reynolds, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Gem, Hall, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Thos. Benedict, Crockett, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Loughery, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, Vinalhaven.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. Florence, Crane, Providence.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickens, Providence.

Schr. Magnolia, Haskell, Virginia.

Schr. Renvard, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. L. Winant, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C.

Sloop Damariscotta, Baker, Elizabethport, for Ross Chester.

Sloop Activa, Foster, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Yacht Wonder, (Lorillard, Nassau 7 ds.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, Denmark, and Parthia, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; Weser, for Bremen; Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; General Sedgwick, for Galveston; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ashland, for Fernandina; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

Below.

Ships Congress, (of Boston,) Purrington, San Francisco, Jan. 14, with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton; Aabuca, (of St. John, N. B.,) Selkirk, London, April 4, with mdse to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Aberdeen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Geddes, from Manila, arrived 26th. Reports passing Cape of Good Hope March 29; St. Helena, April 8, and crossed the equator 21st, in lon. 27; has had fine weather the entire passage; April 8, lat. 19 52 S., lon. 3 52, spoke bark Vier Gebroeders, (Dutch,) from Batavia for Baltimore, 56 ds. out. The A. is consigned, cargo to Francis Hathaway, vessel to Youngs & Co.

The following vessels' cargoes were consigned to Youngs & Co., not as before reported: Fernette, from Matanzas; Ivanhoe, from Matanzas; Fielistedt, from Caibarien; Marie Therese, from Havana; Insular, from Havana; Aberdeen, from Manila.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—Arr. steamer Norman, New-York; bark Brothers, New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 27.—Arr. schr. May Morn, from Rockland, and steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Magnolia and Gulf Stream, for New-York, and Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ships Curling and Calmas, for Liverpool; bark Abbie, for Bremen and Gottenburg, and schrs. Somerset, for Nassau, and Clara Sawyer, for Bridgeport.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 27.—The Allan line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore May 13, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Arr. ship Neptune, Manila April 1.

Disaster.

LONDON, May 27.—The bark Minnie, from London, bound to Boston, has foundered in consequence of a collision with the Elizabeth A. Oliver, from New-York April 28, for London.

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UNION ADAMS & CO.
No. 637 Broadway,
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ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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United States, 3,000,000
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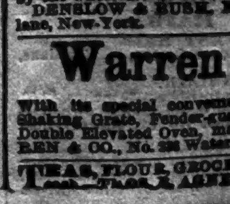

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Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C., CHEAP FOR CASH—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.